

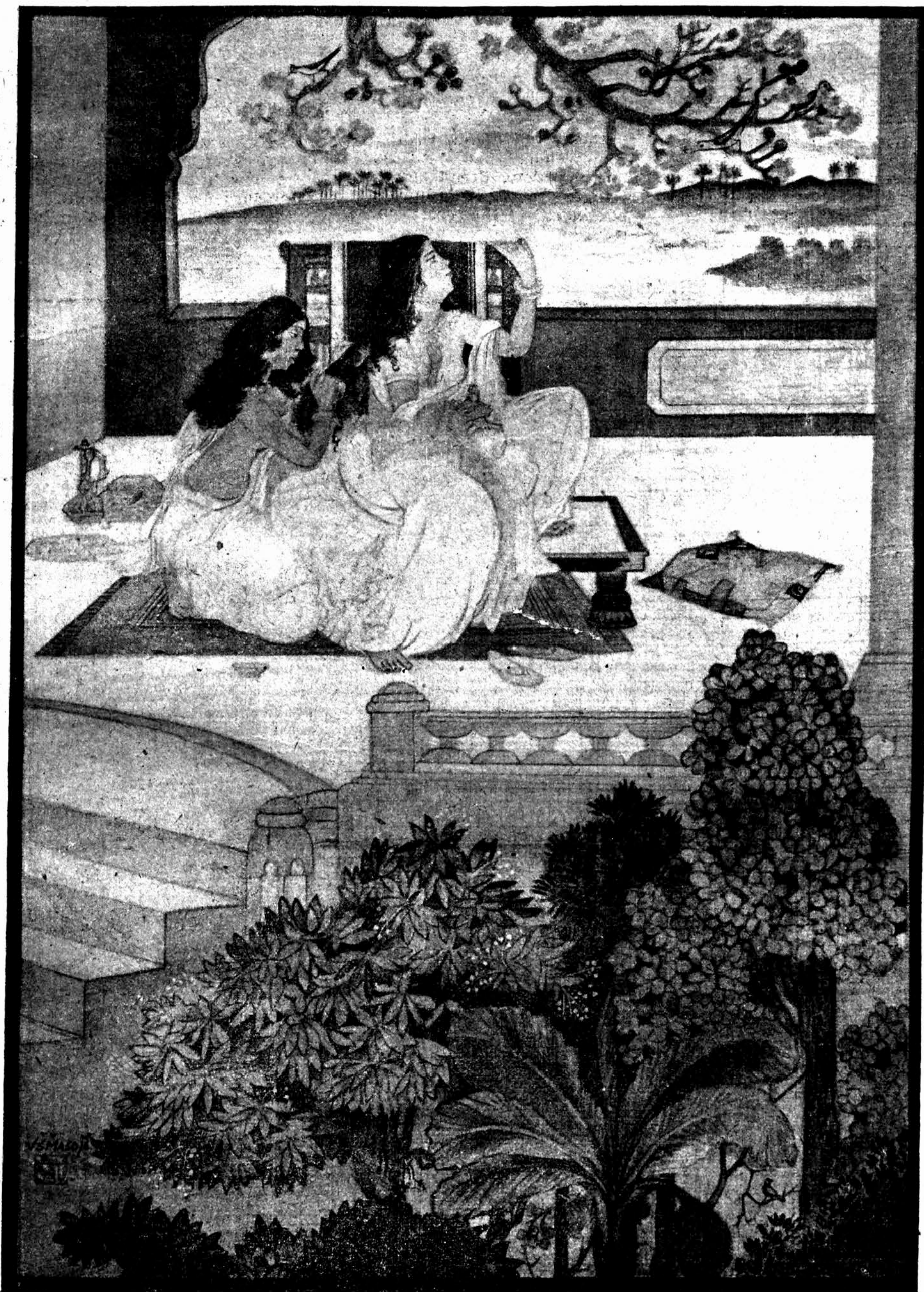
Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXIII NO. 32 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, AUGUST 11, 1935

PRICE: TWO ANNAS



**"Music
And The
Memory"**

By V. S. Masoji

PHILADELPHIA HOLDS CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR PAGEANT



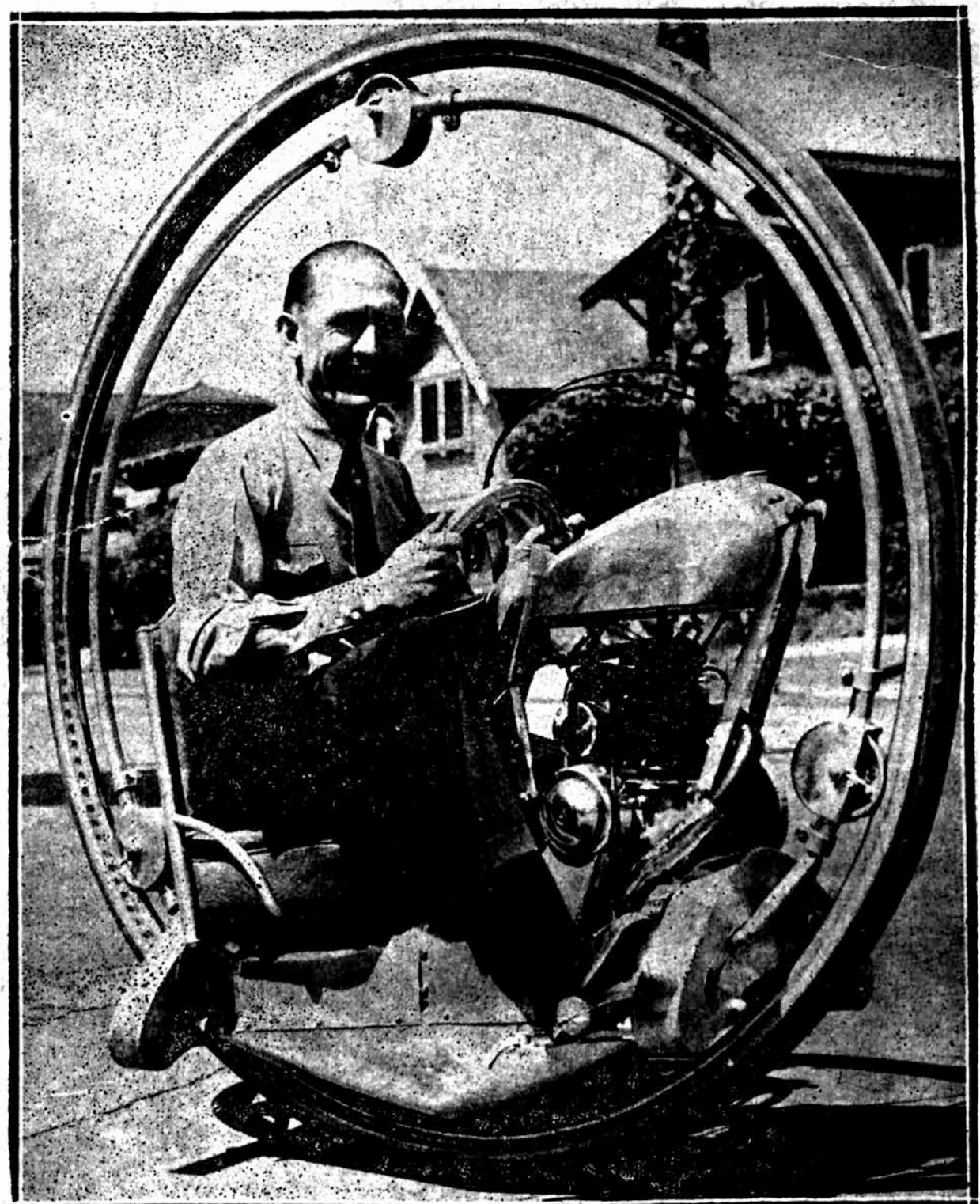
At the 35th annual convention at Philadelphia, of the International Christian Endeavour Union, held on July 6, thousands of members of the organization, that has its members scattered all over the world, marched in a colourful parade along Broad Street, and this scene shows Mr. Vere Abbey, Secretary of the Christian Endeavour of "India", leading a synthetic "dromedary" at the head of the Kansas contingent in the procession.



Ameer Ahmed Ibn Jabir As Sabah, the Sultan of Kuwait, whose territory lies between the seaboard of Iraq and Saudi-Arabia, is now in London, principally to procure dental treatment. Photo shows him at his London hotel.



Mussolini recently signed papers which will send his two aviator sons, Vittorio (left) and Bruno Mussolini, with the Italian Air Forces to Africa.



Flouting laws of balance and engineering, Walter Nilsen, Los Angeles Inventor, has constructed a unicycle at a cost of Dols. 5,000. The device is a wheel within a wheel, with a one-cylinder motor, driving the outer wheel.



Emir Saud, Crown Prince of Arabia (right, taking tea with Dr. A. R. Dard, Imam of London Mosque, at the reception, held in the Prince's honour at the Mosque.



A Quiet corner of the Victoria Gardens, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, AUGUST 11, 1935

PRICE TWO ANNAS

C.P. Council Carries Adjournment Motion

ONLY INDIANS ELIGIBLE

No Nominal Domicile Will Do For Recruitment To I. C. S.

WHITEHALL AGREES WITH SIMLA?

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 10. The Government of India have just decided with the approval of the Secretary of State on the definition of domicile regarding recruitment to Indian Civil Services. Several recruitment rules required a candidate to be domiciled in India but the rule was based on Section Eleven of the Indian Succession Act which provides that any person may acquire Indian domicile by depositing in some public office in British India a declaration in writing, of his desire to do so, provided that he has been resident in India for a period of one year immediately preceding such declaration.

WANTED REAL DOMICILE.

This means that a person of non-Indian domicile could, by residing in India for a period of one year prior to election or admission to an examination for appointment to Government Service in India acquire an Indian domicile and become eligible for that appointment or examination. The Government of India naturally held that the appointments open to Indians should be held by persons having real domicile and it should not be possible for those possessing merely nominal Indian domicile to get into such services or posts.

WHITEHALL AGREES.

The Secretary of State, I understand, has agreed to the view of the Government of India in determining the domicile of candidates for appointment in India to the Civil Services of the country. This definition, however, does not affect the question of domicile of candidates for appointment from the United Kingdom for which the Secretary of State recruits.

FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

I further understand that the new definition is being forwarded to local Governments as well so that doubts regarding domicile which have existed hitherto may be cleared and persons of real Indian domicile may be recruited hereafter and foreigners may not get eligibility for such appointments by exploiting the provisions of the Indian Succession Act.

STOP PRESS

Frontier Gandhi Transferred To Bareilly Jail

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 10.

Khan Abdul Gaffarkhan, (Frontier Gandhi) was transferred to-day from Sabarmati Central Jail to Rai Bareilly Jail. He was escorted by Sub Inspector Shukla.—United Press.

President's 'No' To Home Member

Govt. Express Regret Over Benda Incident

"DOING THEIR BEST TO BRING GUILTY PERSONS TO JUSTICE"

NAGPUR, August 10.

After a discussion lasting an hour and a half, the C. P. Legislative Council, carried without division Mr. P. Pande's adjournment motion relating to the recent incident near Jubbulpore in which some soldiers of the King's Regiment were involved.—A. P.

GOVT. EXPRESS REGRET

NAGPUR, Aug. 10

There was a good deal of discussion on the motion which continued for about 1 hour and 40 minutes and was carried. The Government expressed regret over the affair, but assured that both the Civil and Military authorities were doing their best to bring the guilty persons of both sides to justice.—United Press.

Earlier

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN ORDER

NAGPUR, August 10.

In the C. P. Legislative Council

CROP REPORTING BOARD'S REPORT CONSIDERED MOST BEARISH

Govt. Not Contemplating Loan Offer Until September

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.

While Thursday's official estimate is considered most bearish, particularly since the continuance of favourable conditions have probably raised the crop estimate still further, the fact that the speculative long interest is small, Government being the largest single holder of futures, is militating against excessive offerings.

NO LOAN OFFER.

The statement of the Secretary of Agriculture is interpreted as meaning that Government does not contemplate the loan offer, until September-October, unless the crop movement in the meantime will be exerting undue pressure.

There is some talk of unfavourable effects of high temperatures in the South-West, although, it is admittedly, beneficial where there are reports of boll-weevil received. Washington continues conference plans to insure long-term foreign credits on export of cotton.

SIR ZAFRULLA KHAN AT HYDERABAD

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Aug. 10.

Sir Zafarullah Khan, Railway Member, Government of India, halted at Hyderabad last evening for a few hours on his way back to Madras. He was received at

Secunderabad by Sir Akbar Hyderi, Railway Member, Nizam's Government and Agent, N. S. Railway.

Sir Zafarullah Khan after tea with Sir Akbar Hyderi, attended Ahmadiya Jubilee Hall, where an address was presented to him. He left Secunderabad for Simla by the Grand Trunk Express at 7 p.m.

THREE-POWER CONFERENCE

Britain's Attitude Determined Before Baldwin's Departure For Holiday

PRELIMINARY TALKS ON 14th AND 15th

LONDON, Aug. 10.

It is learnt the line which Britain would take at the Three-Power Conference on Italo-Abyssinian dispute which is opening at Paris, next week, was determined before Mr. Baldwin left on Wednesday last for a holiday at Aix-les-Bains, but it would be incorrect to designate this decision as a definite plan.

Mr. Eden returns to London to-morrow and spends Monday in consulting Foreign Office experts on points of detail.

There will be no prearranged agenda for the Conference. Preliminary informal talks will take place on Wednesday and Thursday and formal conversations will not begin until Friday.—Reuter.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK IN PUNJAB

LAHORE (By Mail)

That two deputations on behalf of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee should tour the province between the 20th and 31st August to carry the constructive programme of the Congress was decided by the Working Committee of the P.P.C.C. at a meeting held yesterday at Bradlaugh Hall, Lala Duni Chand of Ambala, presiding.—A. P.

Naini Tal Contributes To Quetta Fund

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAINI TAL, Aug. 8.

The Naini Tal Municipal Board has contributed a sum of Rs. 1,000 to His Excellency the Viceroy's Quetta Relief Fund.

The total collections by the Naini Tal Relief Committee amount to Rs. 5,500. The Committee arranged an elaborate programme for raising funds.

Several exhibition matches were played, and the local talkie houses and restaurants gave charity shows and dances in aid of the fund.

LUCKY

Numbers

for

JULY

Published on Page

(29)

FRONTIER GANDHI" LOSES IN WEIGHT

"M.D." Interviews Him In
Jail Under Mahatma's
Instructions

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 10.

Under instructions from Mahatma Gandhi Sjt. Mahadev Desai, Mahatma's Secretary, arrived here this morning for the special purpose of interviewing Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan in the Sabarmati Central Jail.

Sjt. Desai saw the "Frontier Gandhi" in jail at 11 o'clock today. After the interview Sjt. Desai told the United Press that Khan Abdul Gaffar was quite cheerful and slightly improved in health. He seemed to have lost in all about 25 lbs., in weight as Sjt. Desai could say from the difference he found in the "Frontier Gandhi" since he saw him (Khan Abdul Gaffar) last 8 months ago.

Sjt. Mahadev Desai leaves for Wardha on Monday.—United Press.

SENT BACK TO RESCUE HOME

Girl Who Is Claimed As
Wife By Two Persons

CALCUTTA, August 9

A girl who is claimed as wife by two persons, one a Hindu and the other a Mohamedan, was produced before Mr. L. K. Sen, Police Magistrate of Alipur.

A woman named Chand Banu made a petition before the Magistrate alleging that her brother's daughter, Habubun Bibi, had been kidnapped a few days ago and had been confined in the house of a Hindu named Sree Krishna of Tollygunje. She wanted court's help in rescuing the girl.

The police, under orders of the Magistrate, rescued the girl and brought her to police station. There the girl, who was also known as Banabashi, was claimed by both Sree Krishna and one Abdul Sattar as his wife. The police sent her to a rescue home and later produced her before the Magistrate for necessary orders.

On behalf of Sree Krishna, it was submitted that about four months ago, the girl was kidnapped from her home and was rescued by the Hindu Mission. The girl then told the police that she was a Hindu. She was later married to Sree Krishna under the auspices of the Mission.

Abdul Sattar, who also claimed the girl as his wife, said that three years ago, the girl had been converted to the Moslem faith and was married to him. Since they had been living as husband and wife. About three months ago, he left for home leaving his wife in Calcutta, when he came back, he found his wife missing.

After hearing both parties, the Magistrate remarked that the girl appeared to be of Hindu parentage. He further observed that the position was obscure until evidence was recorded. He directed the parties to produce evidence in support of their claims. Meanwhile, he sent the girl to a rescue home.—United Press.

Breaches On K. V. Rly.

LAHORE, August 10

Due to the breaches between Jawanawala Shahr and Mangwal on the K. V. Railway, running of all trains between those two stations has been stopped until further notice. Transshipment is impossible.

Through Communication is expected to be restored within 72 hours if no further breaches occur. Traffic of all description is stopped beyond Jawanawala Shahr in the up direction and beyond Mangwal in the down direction.—United Press.

MORE THAN

60,000 SUFFERERS (not from Quetta)

RELIEVED THEMSELVES FROM DREADFUL
DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS BY USING

SHWASHARI

100%
SWADESHI
REMEDY

on ASTHMA
ACUTE BRONCHITIS
COUGH
INFLAMMATION OF
RESPIRATORY ORGANS

Purohit's
SHWASHARI

Available at All Respectable
Chemists & Druggists
and Dealers

AT
SPECIALLY REDUCED PRICES

KEEP A BOTTLE HANDY—

The Remedy known and
Popular for last So Many
Years

FREE FROM IMPURITIES

RED PACKING for
sufferers from bronchial
troubles with liver com-
plaints....

BLUE PACKING for
sufferers from troubles of
respiratory organs

MURDER SUSPECT REMANDED

Muzgaon Tragedy Case Ac-
cused Improving In
Hospital

BOMBAY: Saturday.

Habib Hassam who is alleged to have murdered his wife on August 7 at the Aga Khan Building, Mount Road, Mazagaon, and then attempted to commit suicide, was remanded in custody at the Mazagaon Court till August 23.

The police had removed him in a precarious condition to the J. J. Hospital for treatment of injuries he inflicted on himself. He is stated to be improving.

WEDDING PARTY DROWNED

Boat Capsizes In Midstream

HYDERABAD, (Dn) Aug. 8

News of a drowning fatality in which seventeen villagers, the members of a marriage party, lost their lives last week, comes from Raichur.

According to details available, a party of thirty villagers were crossing the Tungabhadra River to Alampur from Kurnool to attend a marriage festival, when the boat struck a submerged rock while in midstream and capsized.

Thirteen members of the party managed to swim ashore in spite of the strong current running at the time, but the remaining men, women and children, were drowned.—A.P.I.

AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE AT QUETTA

HUME PIPE LINE IS WORKING PERFECTLY

Length of 10 miles of 12 in Hume Pipes is working satisfactorily for 15 years at Quetta for water supply.

USE HUME STEEL PIPES
for High Pressure

Twenty Factories under Indian Management in India & Burma.

THE INDIAN HUME PIPE Co., Ltd.

SENTENCE OF FINE INEFFECTIVE

Man Found With Charas
Gets 2 Months' R. I.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, August 10.

Remarking that a sentence of fine was ineffective to check the "scandal", a deterrent sentence, which might teach persons of the type of the accused a lesson, was called for, Mr. M. G. Naik, the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan, yesterday convicted Narayan Ambaji Powar (32), a Maratha youth on a charge of having in his possession pills of "charas", weighing 1/4 of a tola, on July 10 last near the railway coaching office, and sentenced him to two months' hard labour under section 43 (1) (a) of the Bombay Abkari Act.

The accused pleaded guilty to

"GREATEST BLOOD PURIFIER"

AMARVALLI KASHAYA

A sure cure for Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Rheumatism, Paralysis, and skin diseases. Price Re. 1-8. Per V.P.P. Rs. 2. Address:—"SHRI VISHNU PHARMACY," WARDHA, C. P.

the charge. He had swallowed the pills with a view to destroy evidence.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, is revising Dr. Pattabhai Sitaramaya's manuscript history of Congress before sending to press for publication at the occasion of the Congress Jubilee.

Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar is expected to go to Simla in a couple of days to discuss Port problem with the Government of India.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted District Organisers in every District for the Genuine Insurance Co., Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta. (1385).

Wanted some Stockists for Perfumery—salary Rs. 60 p.m. plus commission. For particulars apply J. D. & Co. (Dept. 2), Bhowanipore, Calcutta. (4543).

Applications are invited from respectable gentlemen for Chief Agency, in Bombay Madras, Punjab, U.P., C.P., and Sind. Please apply stating minimum annual guarantee business—Manager, The Genuine Insurance Co., Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta. (1342).

12. TO BE LET.

To Let Godown in Backhouse Lane, Forbes Street, Fort. Apply Doongursee & Sons, C/o Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ltd., Forbes Street. (4678).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS

Letter-Writers, Fashion-Books, Children-Books, Cinema and Radio-Magazines, Newspapers, Dictionaries, Cookery, Poultry, Dream Books, Stamp and Autograph Albums, Photo-Frames, Stationery, Old Magazines, As. 4. King Co., Fort, Bombay. (4698).

73 AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Agents to sell some unsold shares at par on commission. Please apply The Alambag Tea and Trading Co., Ltd., Silchar, Assam. 4570.

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Manufacturers and Representatives desiring Ceylon representation and those interested in the Import of Ceylon's Produce. Apply:—Warden & Co., Box 21, Colombo. (4659).

DETECTIVE COMPETITION

Results will be announced NEXT SUNDAY 18th August

THE EXCELSIOR THREE SHOWS DAILY at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.



Mr. T. A. V. Iswaran, the new Trade Commissioner for Mysore in London (centre), sailed for England by Saturday's Mail Boat, with his wife and daughter.

27 HAMALS CHARGED WITH RIOTING BEFORE C. P. M.

Prosecution Allege Pelting Blacklegs With Stones: Magistrate Grants Bail

BOMBAY, Saturday. Bala Ram and 26 others, who were arrested on Friday at Wadi Bunder in connection with pelting of stones on new hamals employed at Wadi Bunder Goods Yard were placed this morning before the Chief Presidency Magistrate charged with rioting.

They were enlarged on bail of Rs. 200 each, Rs. 50 to be deposited in cash by each accused. It is alleged that on Friday afternoon, when the newly employed "hamals" were going to work, the old hamals who are on strike rushed at them and pelted stones. Five persons were injured.

The police immediately arrived and arrested 27 persons.

This morning the situation was quiet at Wadi Bunder, although the strikers continued peaceful picketing. Armed police assisted by Bombay City Police Constables in motor lorries were posted outside the gates while the railway yard was guarded by the railway police. As a precaution some of the railway gates leading to the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot were closed to-day.

MYSORE TRADE COMMISSIONER

Mr. T. R. A. Iswaran is appointed Trade Commissioner for Mysore in London. He left for London by the Mail Boat to relieve Mr. Ragunath Rao the present Mysore Trade Commissioner in London.

Mysore is one of the very few Indian States having big commercial connections with the various countries of the world.

Mr. Iswaran was entertained at dinner on Friday night by Mr. S. S. Rajan prior to his departure.

TO SUCCEED MR. GILLIGAN

Mr. A. W. Pryde Likely To Be Next Labour Officer For Bombay

It is understood that the choice of a successor to Mr. W. B. Gilligan, the Labour Officer in Bombay, has fallen on Mr. A. W. Pryde, Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad.

Mr. Pryde is at present on leave and returns to India in November, when he will take up his new post.

An official announcement of the appointment is expected shortly.

COMMISSION AGENT'S ALLEGED LAPSE

To Face Charge Of Criminal Breach Of Trust

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Aug. 10. Before Mr. H. G. Lakhia, the First Class Magistrate of the Kalyan taluka, a complaint has been filed by Mr. R. H. Dole, pleader, on behalf of the proprietor of the Sand Company at Mumbra, charging G. R. Misara, the company's commission agent residing at Thana with criminal breach of trust to the tune of Rs. 400.

The complainant alleges that the accused, who was working as an agent on commission basis, had collected about Rs. 400, being the amount due to the company in respect of several bills, from other sand dealers, but had failed to account for them to the complainant.

On finding that the amounts of several bills were realised by the accused but not accounted for, the complainant called upon the commission agent to pay up the amount immediately. The accused however failed to satisfactorily account for the default in payment.

The Magistrate has ordered summons to be issued to the accused, and has fixed August 16 for the accused's appearance in the court to answer the charge brought against him.

It is learnt that the Viceroy will participate in the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda which come off in the last week of December or 1st week of January.

Wardha district tenants have resolved to march in big numbers to the Council Hall on 12th August to press the need of a mortgage bank for Wardha district.

FIRE AT BY DACOITS

BUT MIRACULOUSLY SAVED

Miracles of occultism and spiritualism are sometimes brought to light and we often wonder how on earth such things could happen. We are told that certain spiritual forces do still exist but are known and harnessed only by a class of mystics. We are also told that thousands of people are being benefited secretly by the employment of these forces to the attainment of their objectives; and they all report strange happenings in their lives. Here's one from a Navaroz Devotee, typical of thousands received.

"I am an old Devotee of Navaroz. I secured Navaroz Charm No. 3 in 1932 and it did me good. Since then I have every betterment. Your Charm seems to be removing all evil spirits. I am attaining honours every year and have got better prospects. Twice I was confronted by notorious dacoits and fired at but both times I was saved. Please send me Special Habibi Charm." Sd. Aulad Ahmad, Station Officer, P.S. Kaimganj, Dist. Farrukhabad, U.P. (4-3-1935).

These forces are particularly very effective in overcoming the bad effects of evil Stars; but they also act powerfully on any desires the devotees may have in such matters as Business, Service, Examinations, Law Suits, Marriages, Social Success, Health, relief, from incurable and stubborn diseases, family affairs, Insurance against all dangers, etc.

The strange powers of the mystic force called Navaroz have been proved in over 75,000 cases most of whom first started as curiosity seekers. A majority of them never believed in Charms. Now they all have different tales to tell; their thrilling experiences with Navaroz during the several years they have been under its protection offer an interesting reading. They are happy, prosperous, enjoying all the pleasures and joys of living with the thrill of Divinity unknowingly guiding them on their life-path.

No one should miss the strange story of this mystic force "Navaroz". It is all told in a booklet entitled "THE MASTER POWER." A copy will be sent to those who ask for it. No matter what your views are about Navaroz Charms, get this book from the address given below.

Enquiries and orders may be addressed to: **HABIBULLAH SAHEB** Palli Hill, Bandra. Telegrams: "CHARM", Bandra. (Advt.)

PATKAR SENT TO BYCULLA JAIL

BOMBAY: Saturday.

Mr. G. S. Parker, a leader of the Girni Kamgar Union, who was arrested by Inspector Kothare of Bombay C.I.D. on Friday evening under the Emergency Powers Act was placed this morning before Mr. W. R. G. Smith, Commissioner of Police by Khan Bahadur Cowasji Patgara and Rao Bahadur M. N. Desai.

The Commissioner under powers vested with him under the Emergency Powers Act ordered Mr. Patkar's detention in Byculla Jail for a fortnight.

MILL WORKER FATALLY INJURED BY CAR

BOMBAY: Saturday.

Balkrishna Bhawoo Sample (26 years), a sizer in the Apollo Mills, was knocked down on Friday evening near the Bellasis Bridge, by a Motor Car coming from the direction of Tardeo Road. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died shortly after admission.

An inquest will be held on Monday.

Indian Bazar

Dr. WAMAN COPAL'S



Sarsaparilla

100 YEARS
STANDING
THE BEST
BLOOD
PURIFIER

Gautamrao
Keshao
& Son.

Phakurwar,
Bombay No. 2

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For the Treatment of Mental
Diseases.

ROY PILLS.



INSANITY!

DEFECTS OF THE BRAIN
and all neurotic disorders require
not merely sedative treatment,
as is often recommended, but a
curative treatment. The only
efficient remedy for all cerebro-
nervous complaints is Dr. W. C.
Roy's Specific for Insanity which,
for over 50 years, has been suc-
cessfully prescribed for all men-
tal derangements, epilepsy, hys-
teria, neurasthenia, etc. Price Rs.
5 per Bottle.

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CHIMANLAL P. SHAH.
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DYSPEPSIA

and all chronic Stom-
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Spasm, Gastric Flatu-
lence, Neurasthenic
or Nervous Dyspepsia
Duodenal Ulcer and
Colitis for both Sexes



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AYURVEDIC PHARMACY
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BELIEVE IT OR NOT "Prabhanjan"

an Antiseptic & Healing Oint-
ment—is guaranteed useful in
Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Boils,
Ulcers, Scabies, Itches, Sore &
blistered feet and many other
skin troubles.

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As. 10/- a bottle everywhere



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Free Pamphlet
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& CO.,**

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St., Fort. Anand Pharmacy,
Gamdevi, T. A. Wagh & Co.,
Girgaon, Khar Medical Stores,
Khar.

Ramchandra & Co., 409, Narayan, Poona.
D. Mecido and all other chemists in Poona
Dingankar Stores, Satara.

It will
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INSURANCE CO., LIMITED
LAHORE

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work as organisers on pay or
commission. For particulars apply to
Post Box, 225, LAHORE

PROF. GAJJAR'S

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saved thousands of people. Price
annas 10 per bottle.

Germicide: Preventive against Cholera and
other infectious diseases. Price
annas 10 per bottle.

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Rs. 20,000 Distributed and Advanced
Among the Members

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H. O. AMRITSAR.

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The Company also issues policies of Marriage, Betrothal,
MUNDAN, Thread-wearing, Circumcision, and Family Relief
at Low Premiums.

JOIN AT ONCE AND GET AID UP TO 10 TIMES.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Apply to the **MANAGING DIRECTOR.**

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Shravan Sud 12, 1991
Muslim: 11, 1354
Parsi: Aspadarmas 1204
Sunrise: 6h. 18m.
Sunset: 7h. 9m.
Hightide: 9-56; 21-06
Lowtide: 2-38; 15-56

MONDAY, August 12.

Results of M.Sc. Examination, (Translation test), University Buildings, 2-0 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-10 p.m.

TUESDAY, August 13.

Municipal Corporation: Nomination of candidates for by-election from "B" (Mandvi) Ward.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 14.

Cocoon Day: Public Holiday.
Banks closed.

TAMIL ARYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the above Sabha there will be a discourse on Vedic Dharma at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at Chubildas High School, Dadar (B.C.I. Ry.).

BOMBAY ASSAGAOENENSES

The Sons of Assagao will celebrate the feast of St. Caetano, at 9 a.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Gloria Church, Byculla.

THE ASSAGAO UNION

The Union will celebrate the feast of St. Cajetan to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. at the Dabul Church. After the Solemn High Mass there will be a meeting in the Instituto Hall.

VADNAGAR NAGAR MANDAL

A general meeting of the Vadnagara Nagar Mandal will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Mani Nagar Nivas.

KHOJA SHIA ISNA ASHRI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

During the month of July 1935 2106 persons took advantage of the above Free Reading Room and 150 books were issued from the Library.

HEBRAIC STUDIES CIRCLE.

The Jewish Liturgy Study Class will meet in Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazgaon, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. The 'Halle' will be the subject of discussion.

BOMBAY PRESS WORKERS' UNION
An urgent meeting of the Managing Committee of the above Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Union Office at 134, Meadows Street Fort.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a sample bottle of Visco Toilet Shampoo manufactured by Vijaya Soap Co., Balaram Street Bombay 7. The Shampoo has a pleasant fragrance.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
"Living the Higher Life" will be the subject of a free, public lecture to be followed by questions and answers at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

ARYA SAMAJ LECTURES.

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj Girgaum a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. when Swami Omkar Satchidanandji will deliver a lecture on Nagpuja in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaum Back Road, (Kakadwadi).
At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Road) to-day (Sunday) Pandit Pardubhai Sharma will deliver a lecture on Philosophy of Yagnopavit at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.)

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

51, Esplanade Road,
Free Public Lecture

"LIVING THE HIGHER LIFE"
Sunday, August 11th 6-15 p.m.
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"Stolen Harmony" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To-day morning show 10 a.m.
CAPITOL—"Folies Bergere" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROYAL—"Vagabond Lady" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
WEST END—"Desh-Dasi" Time usual.
KRISHNA—"Dhuwan-Dhar" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Search for Truth" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Pujarini" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Chandidas" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"It Happened one Night" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
ROYAL—"Fashionable India" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Dashing Girl" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Bulldog Jack" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. European programme. The art players. 11-30 a.m. Indian programme of light music. 12-30 p.m. Been solos. 1 p.m. Close down.
5-30 p.m. Indian programme of the V U B Indian Orchestra. 7 p.m. "Should We Fall in Love." By Principal P K Atra (in Marathi). 7-30 p.m. Empire relay. 8-45 p.m. News in Hindi. 9 p.m. Weather and other news. 9-15 p.m. Studio Service. Conducted by the Station Chaplain. 10 p.m. Close down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The B B C Northern Orchestra; leader Alfred Barker; conductor, Crawford McNair. 8-15 p.m. Troise and his Mandoliers with Don Carlos (Tenor). 9 p.m. Sports Talk. 9-15 p.m. The B B C Military Band; conducted by Flight-Lieutenant J. H. Amers. Cedric Sharpe (Violoncello). 9-45 p.m. Orchestral Concert. 10-10 p.m. Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 10-30 p.m. Close down.
*Electrical recording.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY
Under the auspices of the Society a discourse followed by Seances will be held at 51, Gordhandas Building Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Y. M. C. A.

To-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m. Br. Outram Walsh will give a biographical talk on "St. Francis of Assisi" at the Y.M.C.A., Reynolds Road, Byculla, Mr J. Callan will preside.

LECTURE ON QUORAN.

Under the auspices of the Indian Association Mr. Shamshuzzaman Khan, will deliver a lecture on the holy Quran and its teachings in the Anjuman Hall, ground floor, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

FOUND.

A money-purse, containing the following:—(1) Ry. B.C.I. pass from Mahim to Church Gate Station, (2) 1 five rupee note and 1 eight anna piece and four pice was found on the Church Gate Station platform and has been handed over to the Station Master of Charni Road Station.

DR. V. M. KULKARNI MEMORIAL FUND COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the members of the above Committee will be held in the Bombay Homoeopathic Medical Association's Room at Sethna Building, Princess Street, to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the proposal brought before the Condolence Meeting held on Sunday, 4th August.

NAYAR SAMAJ CO-OPERATIVE HOSTEL SOCIETY, LTD.

A special general meeting of the Nayar Samaj Co-operative Hostel Society, Ltd., will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. and the General Meeting of the Society will be held on the same day at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

States' People's Conference

TO-DAY'S STATE'S PEOPLE'S WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING AGENDA.

An emergency meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian States' People's Conference will meet to-day (Sunday) in the office of the Conference at 5 p.m. (S.T.). The agenda includes consideration of the statement of Policy on States issued by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress; consideration of the latest letter of Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai addressed to the Congress President; consideration of the Agrarian trouble both in Sikar and Loharu; consideration of the scheme of work in the Province as suggested by Rajputana Provincial Office, and any other matter brought forward before the Committee by the General Secretaries.

South Indian's Success

At the final Examination of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants, London, on 1935, Mr. K. V. M. Iyer of the P. W. D. Secretariat, Bombay, was the only successful Indian Candidate. He has also passed the Final Examination of the Incorporated Secretaries Association, London, held in December, 1934.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Buddha Society, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. M. Venkatrao, the President of the Society, in the Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central Station, to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on 'Buddhism as a Universal Religion'.

KSHATRAKULOTPANNA MARATHA C. ASSN.

To-day (Sunday) a condolence meeting of the above Association will be held at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on the death of the Kshatralotpanna Maratha community late Mr. Shivram Vithoji Chavan alias Nanasahab Gaonkar of Malvan in the premises of the Parel Central Municipal Marathi Boys' School, Poibaydi (behind Damodar Hall) when Dr. R. K. Shirodker will preside.

KONKANASTHA NAMDEV SHIMPI SHIKSHANOTTEJAK MANDALI.

A general gathering of the members of the K. N. Shimpi community will be held under the auspices of the above named Mandali in Hirabang near C. P. Tank to-day at 3 p.m. (B.T.) to congratulate and distribute prizes to the successful students of the community in various University examinations.

On this occasion Mr. K. K. Gore will preside and the "New K. N. S. Amateurs" will enact the drama named "Sawakar".



Mr. Amir Abdul Majid Didi, ex-Prime Minister of the Maldivi Islands, left Bombay for England by Saturday's P. & O. Mail boat.

MR. NIMBKAR LEAVES FOR MADRAS

To Stand Trial On Sedition Charge

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, left by the Madras Mail on Saturday night to be present at the Court in connection with his case for sedition coming up on the 12th instant.

He was seen off by the representatives of the Girmi Kamgar Union, Municipal Workers, workers of Dock Workers Union, Independence of India League, Young Socialist League, Poona, and other organisations. He was garlanded and cheered.

MEETING AT PAREL.

A meeting was held at DeLisle Road, under the presidency of Abdul Majid to give a send-off to Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, who is proceeding to Madras to stand his trial.

Mr. V.B. Karnik, S.P. Bhise, Kulkarni, Bhogle, T. M. Parte and others spoke.

A resolution condemning the arrests of Messrs Mirajkar, and Patkar was passed.

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RIVAL UNIONS WEAKEN CAUSE

Giri Advises Postal Workers To Unite And Organise At Allahabad Conference

ALLAHABAD, August 10. At the 14th Session of the All-India Postal and R.M.S. Conference, Rai Bahadur Kamla Prasad Kacker, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates, referred to attempts which succeeded in depriving Allahabad of its status as capital of the province and turning to grievances of postal employees remarked that nothing was so detrimental to efficient administration as an ill-paid staff.

Mr. V. V. Giri, M.L.A., President, during the course of his address pointed out to the delegates that sectional and communal tendencies frittered away their strength. There were 13 different unions for the department and the existence of so many rival unions, not infrequently working to cross-purposes, explained the weakening of their bargaining and worsening of service conditions. The President hoped that before next year all unions would have amalgamated.

Workers' Right

He stressed the right of workers to ventilate their political grievances, to secure amelioration of their conditions and the necessity of fundamental rights of workers being recognised in the constitution of the country and of adult franchise. He claimed for postal workers, who numbered more than 100,000, representation in the Central Legislature, especially when special interests were already represented.

The president examined exhaustively the Pasricha Report and criticised its recommendations which he characterized as mostly retrenchment recommendations.

Concluding, Mr. Giri paid a tribute to the general industry, efficiency and honesty of postal workers. "My message to them is, unite, organise and you are bound to succeed because your case is just."—A.P.

TITAGHUR ARMS FIND

Special Tribunal To Try Case

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

It is now definitely learnt that a Special Tribunal will be appointed towards the close of this month for the trial of persons arrested during the last six months in connection with the sensational find of arms and ammunitions from a dilapidated house in a dense jungle at Titaghur, about 30 miles from Calcutta.

Out of over 100 persons arrested from different parts of Bengal and Assam, it is understood only about 25 persons including a girl from Chittagong, who is alleged to be an absconder, would be sent up for trial. Of the remaining arrested persons several have already been discharged only to be re-arrested under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act while others were released on conditional bail.

It may be recalled that Purnanda Das Gupta who was one of the principal accused in the Inter-Provincial Terrorist Conspiracy Case and who escaped from the Alipore Central Jail during the pendency of that trial, was traced at the dilapidated house at Titaghur, following a surprise raid by Special Branch police.

The Special Tribunal to be constituted will hold its sittings at Alipore by the first week of September next.—United Press.

Rajaram Dinkshaw Dabu has been unanimously elected President of the Navaari City Municipality.

Two Girls Offered As Human Sacrifices

Lured To Their Death By Hindu Anxious To Propitiate Goddess Of Wealth

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Aug. 9.

A story of human sacrifice, in which two girls of six are alleged to have been the victims of a Hindu woman who was anxious to propitiate the goddess of wealth, comes from Timmapur village in the Surriapet taluka of Nalgonda district.

It appears that the woman in question, who is now in police custody, was supervising the construction of a new house in the village when a mysterious voice is supposed to have addressed her, promising that untold wealth would be hers if she would search for it.

Under the influence of this behest, it is stated, the woman secretly had the whole place dug up, but there was no sign anywhere of the hidden treasure, which was how the woman interpreted the significance of the promise held out by the mysterious voice.

Notwithstanding this, so the story goes, the woman again heard the same voice speak to her and repeat the promise of wealth.

This time she thought to improve her chances of success by offering human sacrifice to the goddess, and with this object in view, she lured two little girls of the village to her new house and sacrificed them to the goddess of wealth. Thereafter, it is stated, she conveyed the bodies of the unfortunate victims to the hut of a neighbour where she deposited them, in the owner's absence.

When the gruesome discovery of the remains of the children was made by the owner of the hut on his return home, he lodged information with the police and the woman was arrested.

The incident has created a great sensation in the place.—A. P.

TROUBLE OVER LAHORE WELL

Authorities Anxious To Avert Communal Clash

LAHORE, Aug. 9.

In response to the "ultimatum" given by some Shahidgunj agitators last Friday calling on the Muslim Shahidgunj Committee to indicate their future plans, failing which, the agitators themselves would take "action," Shaikh Mahomed Sadiq, M.L.C. in an address to a congregation of over 1,000 Muslims at the Badshahi Mosque after Friday prayers this afternoon declared they were doing everything possible constitutionally and among other things were making efforts to obtain an injunction from the Court to restrain Sikhs from constructing any building on the site of the demolished Mosque. Mr. Sadiq appealed to them to wait for a fortnight and then if they were not satisfied it was open to them (listeners) to take their own line of action. The meeting dispersed peacefully at 3-15 p.m.

WALL ROUND GURDWARA.

Sikhs are at present engaged in building a wall round the Gurdwara and removing the debris of the mosque in which about 1,000 persons are taking part, mostly voluntary workers, including about 500 ladies from well-to-do families. The Gurdwara is still guarded by British as well as Indian troops.

TROUBLE OVER WELL

In the meantime the ownership of a well (said to have been constructed at the time of Shah Jehan) till now used commonly by Muslims and Hindus is causing communal friction in one of the most crowded areas of the city. A posse of police has been posted against eventualities. The Deputy Commissioner and other officers again visited the scene today. Crowds of both communities are gathering near the well all day long. The authorities are vigilant.—A.P.

BLIND CYCLIST FINED

KARACHI, Aug. 7.

It is bad enough for pedestrians when persons with perfect vision commit breaches of traffic rules; but when blind cyclists invade the road, it is bound to become doubly unsafe.

Karachi police made a smart round up of a blind cyclist, who with a young boy perched on the handle bar, was careering the roads Major Kheri before whom he was produced fined him Rs. 3/.

ALL PASSENGERS DROWNED

River Disaster Near Jamshedpur

JAMSHEDPUR, August 8.

A small country ferry boat plying on the river Khorkai between Seraikella State and Jamshedpur sank in midstream this morning, and all the passengers on board, numbering about a dozen men and women, were drowned.

Only the boatman escaped. The boat is stated to have listed violently and taking fright some of the men jumped overboard with the result that the boat capsized.

Two other boats made an unsuccessful attempt to rescue some of the drowned men and women.—A. P.

"SUTTEE" BY MAN

On Funeral Pyre Of His Son

MADURA, Aug. 9.

A story of hom a man being unable to bear the pangs of grief for his dead only son threw himself in the burning pyre of the latter and put an end to his life, comes from Govindpuram in Ramnad district.

It is stated that following the death of his only son Gurus Reddiar, a wealthy resident of Govindpuram stole from his house at dead of night and proceeding to the burning pyre threw himself there. The charred body of Gurus Reddiar was found in the pyre next morning. This incident has created a sensation in the locality.—United Press

NOTICE SERVED ON VERNACULAR PRINTER

AHMEDABAD: August 10.

Bombay Government have served notice on the printer and publisher of "Roshni," a vernacular weekly, published from Ranpur, Kathiawar, demanding a security of Rs. 3,000 to be deposited before the 16th instant for publishing extracts from a book entitled "1857."

This book too, has been declared proscribed by Bombay Government which has forfeited a security of Rs. 500, deposited by the Press where the book was printed.—A. P.

In the Cricket Match played at Kadi, the Union Cricket Club won with 7 wickets and 8 runs against Kothari High School Cricket Club.

HEADLESS BODY IN TRUNK

Woman Is Victim Of Brutal Murder In Frontier Mail

LAHORE, Aug. 9.

A mysterious trunk murder case in which the victim appears to be a woman aged about thirty is at present engaging the attention of the Lahore Railway Police. It is stated that when the Down Frontier Mail arrived at Lahore at 8/15 last night, two women passengers who were the only occupants of an intermediate class ladies compartment got down from the train and informed the platform official that there was lying in their compartment what appeared to be an unclaimed trunk.

Under that belief it was removed to the lost property office but the foul odour emanating from it soon gave rise to suspicion. When the Railway Police had it opened it revealed a headless body of a woman wrapped in a gunny bag. The legs had also been cut and placed separately. Close examination provided proof that the woman was a Hindu as the word "om" in Hindi was found tattooed on the back of the palm of one of the hands. The police who have telegraphed to all centres 'en route' upto Peshawar are vigorously investigating.—A.P.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION IN C. P.

Govt. Not Prepared To Incur Further Expenditure

NAGPUR, Aug. 9.

Government policy on the subject of industrial education was explained by Mr. Owen, Director of Public Instruction, in the C. P. Legislative Council to-day.

He stated that the Province was essentially agricultural and industries were comparatively small. In recent years Government had paid considerable attention to the subject and were spending annually Rs. 1,22,921 in maintaining ten industrial schools. Government were not prepared to incur further expenditure for, said Mr. Owen, no scheme of vocational training was likely to be successful which was not related to existing industrial development.—A. P.

ENGLISH MAIL HELD UP AT ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD: Aug. 10.

The Eastward-bound English mail-plane while taking off from Bamrauli Aerodrome yesterday, got one wheel bogged owing to the somewhat soft condition of the ground, due to heavy and continuous rains, which Allahabad had during the past five days.

The plane has been detained here as efforts to move the plane were unsuccessful.

A moving jack has been sent for from Calcutta and is expected to arrive to-day.—A. P.

PUNJAB M.L.A. DEAD

LAHORE, August 10.

Lala Fakir Chand, a prominent Nationalist member of the Assembly expired this morning after a protracted illness of about three months. He had an attack of typhoid.—United Press.

LAHORE Aug. 10.

Lala Faqirchand, M.L.A., who represented the Jullunder constituency in the Assembly as the Congress Nationalist died this morning. He is the fourth Congress M.L.A. to die since the Assembly elections, the others being Messrs. Sasmal, Abhyankar and T. A. K. Sherwani.—A. P.

MOVE TO END PRICE CUTTING

Manchester Spinners To Revive Method For Maintaining Economic Prices

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The "Financial Times" Manchester correspondent says that the agreement for ceasing the price-cutting war, which involved the cotton industry in grave losses during the recent months, was adopted by the spinners of the Egyptian section.

The owners of fourteen-million spindles, at a meeting convened by the Federation of Master cotton-spinners' Associations have decided to revive the marginal rates method for maintaining economic prices.

These will be enforced in 3 months, during which the Committee will prepare to pool and propose a scheme for regulating the production which will be submitted to the trade for approval by 30th of September.

ANNUAL BRITISH RADIO EXHIBITION

Will Be Open For 10 Days At Olympia

RUGBY, Aug. 10.

Next Wednesday the annual British Radio Exhibition opens for ten days at Olympia, London, and buyers from many parts of the world are beginning to arrive.

The wireless equipment industry in Britain has expanded enormously and the last twelve months have been a period of steady technical progress.

Except for the most expensive sets, there have been further reductions in the price of sets. With the rapid growth of short wave stations and in order to meet overseas demand, there has been an increased trend towards all wave sets which will give reception on short as well as long and medium waves.

Asbestos suits which will enable wearers to pass through a fiery furnace unharmed are being supplied to British fire brigades. Asbestos protective clothing which resist heat has long been in use but the asbestos suit is now being manufactured commercially by a firm at Slough which can withstand for some minutes the intense heat of fire burning all round the wearer.

The outfit includes gloves, boots and a large helmet with mica panes through which the wearer can see. Thus equipped he can safely make his way through oil fuel fire to cut off supply. Experiments with asbestos suits are also being made by the Royal Air Force.—B.O.W.

FACILITIES FOR HARIJANS

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAINI TAL, Aug. 8.

A meeting of the Depressed Classes Education Committee was held here yesterday with Mr. P. J. Moore, Sub-Divisional Officer, Naini Tal in the chair.

The meeting decided to open night schools and libraries for the Depressed Classes at Naini Tal, Bhawali and Ramnagar. It was also resolved that the authorities be requested to raise the maximum age limit for appearing in the High School Examination from 20 to 25 years.

A resolution requesting the Middle School authorities in the district to distribute free books to Depressed Class students, and exempt them from all school and Boarding House fees was also passed.

United States Social Security Bill

Senate Passes Measure Which Now Goes To White House

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, August 9.

After a conference of both the Houses the Senate passed, as amended, the Social Security Bill providing compulsory unemployment insurance, old age pensions,

federal grants-in-aid of needy sick mothers and children, and the extensions of public health service.

The measure which was passed by the House of Representatives on the 19th April now goes to the White House.

EXTENDED FOR THIRD TIME

Madras Council Receives Fresh Lease Of Life For Year

LADY MEMBER'S "PROTEST"

MADRAS, Aug. 10.

A mild sensation was caused at the Madras Legislative Council this afternoon, when Lord Erskine, Governor of the Province, entered the Council Chamber to announce the extension of the Council's life for the third time, by another year from November, next.

Mrs. Rukmini Lakshmiopathi, a Congress member, representing the city, refused to stand up when His Excellency entered and left, while four other Congress members stood up along with others.

LADY MEMBER'S "PROTEST" "I don't recognise the Governor as the Political Head of the Province" snapped Mrs. Rukmini Lakshmiopathi to a Press interviewer. And she added: "My action was also to record protest against a further extension of the Council's life."—United Press.

SIR T. VIJAYARAGHAVACHARIAR IN POONA

Visits Rural Uplift Centre

POONA, (By Mail.)

Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar, Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, paid a visit to Poona.

On the 2nd instant, he visited the Cold Storage Research Scheme of the Council established at the Ganeskhind Fruit Experimental Station, Kirkee. On the 3rd, he paid a visit to the Sugar Research Station at Padegaon in the Satara District where the Council is assisting Research in sugar cane. On the 4th, he visited the Rural Uplift Centre at Khed-Shivapur in company with Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Chairman, Executive Committee of the Deccan Agricultural Association, which is conducting that centre for a group of 14 villages. In the evening he delivered a lecture in Poona on "The New Indian Agriculture and Results of the Working of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research" under the presidency of the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister of Agriculture, Bombay.

Saurashtra Tarun Fine Arts Exhibition

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Aug. 9.

Elaborate preparations are being made to hold the Saurashtra Tarun Fine Arts Exhibition in the forthcoming Janmashtami holidays.

Along with the Exhibition, an assemblage of poets is going to be presided over by Mr. Vishvanath M. Bhatt.

Italy & Paris Conference

WOULD NOT SERVE USEFUL PURPOSE

ROME, August 9.

It is officially announced that Baron Aloisi heads the Italian delegation to the conference in Paris of August 16, when Britain, France and Italy will discuss the Italo-Abyssinian situation on the basis of 1906 treaty.

Well-informed Italian circles tonight are not optimistic that the conference would serve any useful purpose.—Reuter

HITLER HONOURS INDIAN BEARERS

Awards Red Cross Medal For Heroism During German Nanga Parbat Expedition

BERLIN, August 9.

Herr Hitler has awarded the German Red Cross medal to five Darjeeling bearers for heroism during the German Nanga Parbat expedition in 1934.

The award will be made through the Consul-General in Calcutta.—Reuter.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS IN U. S.

Big Scout Jamboree Cancelled Owing To Outbreak Of Epidemic

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, August 10.

Owing to an epidemic of infantile paralysis in the neighbouring states, President Roosevelt cancelled the National Boys Scout Jamboree arranged for 21st August, which was to be attended by 35,000, including the British contingent and other European and South American countries.

Fourteen-hundred tents were already erected along the Potomac river.

It may be recalled that Roosevelt's life was threatened with infantile paralysis 14 years ago.

CATHOLIC PRIESTS JAILED

Sequel To Destruction Of Nazi Placards

COLOGNE, Aug. 10.

Charged with destroying Nazi placards two Westphalian Catholic priests, Father Reckmann and Holtkamp, have been sentenced to four and two months' imprisonment, respectively.—Reuter.

Mayor's Quetta Fund

The total of the contributions received towards the Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund on Aug. 9, is Rs. 138,816-10-6.

FIRST TIME IN HISTORY

Third Republic Prefects Meet In Paris To Hear Laval's Address

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, Aug. 9.

The day passed quietly in Brest Toulon and Le Havre, though shops in Toulon were closed, and hundreds of smashed windows testify to the violence of yesterday's rioting.

In addition to the Champlain, the liners "Colombis" and "Lafayette" sailed from Le Havre, the former for the Baltic cruise and the latter to Canada with 320 French ex-servicemen on board.

In the meanwhile, to the first time in history the third republic prefects from the whole country assembled in Paris to hear from M. Laval an address on the mechanism of the new decree laws designed to protect the franc and secure economic recovery.

The only absentees were the prefects of Var and Finistere who were detained by the disturbed conditions in Toulon and Brest respectively.

RANGOON MEDICAL STUDENT DROWNED

(Special Cable.)

BOURNEMOUTH, August 10.

S. N. Tuck, a 26-year-old medical student from Rangoon was drowned while bathing in the Southbourne beach.

He was trying to swim to a raft 40 yards from the shore.

BRITISH EXPERT FOR CHINA

RUGBY, Aug. 9.

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, Chief Economic Adviser to the British Government, leaves to-morrow for China to examine the financial situation there. He will travel via Canada and visit Tokio on his way where he will have conversations on financial and economic subjects. The statements that he will discuss other matters including naval questions are unfounded. His visit is in accordance with the British proposal that the four countries chiefly interested in China, namely, Britain, France, United States and Japan, should co-operate in strengthening China's financial position. Sir Frederick will proceed to Nanking where he will have conferences with members of the Chinese Government.

The "Morning Post" expresses the view that the three main factors in the situation are political instability, decline in export trade, and strain on currency since the United States Silver Act and that what is required is a general plan of political, economic and financial consolidation.—B. O. W.

MONEY MARKET

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Holiday demand for currency which reached record proportions had the effect of reducing resources generally available for short term loans, consequently borrowers occasionally had to concede slightly higher rates for accommodation.

In discounts there was steady fair business.

Wall Street opened firm and active.

BREASTSTROKE RECORD BEATEN

(Special Cable)

CHARLESTON (South Carolina) Aug. 10.

Gene Heilhorn took one minute and three-tenth seconds for 100 yards breast-stroke, beating Walter Spence's world record of one minute six and eighteenth seconds.

Outsiders To Fore At Poona Yesterday

Bad Jockeyship Responsible For Downfall Of Favourites

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

A moderate crowd saw racing of average interest on Saturday. The results in the main did not favour backers, several good favourites being bowled over. Mohamed Ali was, perhaps, the busiest man on the course, for he succeeded in saddling three winners—a feat which is not easy of accomplishment in these days of keen competition.

Marrable was astride two winners and it was pleasing to see this useful light-weight riding with all his old confidence. There were also instances of rank bad horsemanship, jockeys throwing away races through over-confidence or faulty judgment. It is a common thing to hear the Poona course blamed when races are lost, but a good jockey should have no excuses.

Daily Double & Treble Not Won
The Daily Double and Treble are not proving the attraction they were in Bombay. Neither was won and the sums of Rs. 740 and Rs. 1,070 respectively being carried over to the next meeting.

Poor Riding Effort

Backed down to short odds in the Patiala Plate, Tetford could not manage anything better than a fourth in a field of seven runners. Davison cannot be commended for his lackadaisical methods on the favourite, Cheer Up who finished down the field last week galloped away from his rivals this time to win as he liked. This Indian bred has no reputation for honesty and most people left him severely alone.

Much money was lost over Almas in the Satara Plate, Division I. The grey played up at the barrier made a good getaway and after figuring prominently until the turn, went out of the reckoning altogether. I am afraid he needs stronger handling than he received.

Alharith wore down Kanzal Muluk—a new-comer with possibilities, to win a short head.

Made Too Much Use Of

The Duke, who won his last race from behind was made far too much use of in Division II and failed to beat the speedy The Knut who appeared to interfere with the favourite up the straight, but as Saint Fortunat intervened between the winner and the first market choice there was no objection.

A pretty duel between Quick Image and Strength—co-favourites in the Egerton Handicap saw the former just get there first under the whip by half length. It was a case of youth will tell.

C. Hoyt's persuasive methods enabled Knight's Adventure to win the Elphinstone Plate, Division II for Mr. Kelso. In a close finish of heads and necks the Prince Galahad gelding got up in the last few strides to beat Royal Prince and Honeysuckle.

Raghubeer made every post a winning post in the other division and had Hollywood Nights and Naidor well beaten. It was hardly necessary for Blyth to chastise Naidor in the manner he did as he had no chance against the winner.

FOLLOW ME SURPRISES.

Looking all over a winner in the Ascot Plate. The Nun blinkered this time was surprisingly beaten by Follow Me who came up with a fast late run to take the spoils. Bedsocks gave a

poor display for a favourite and is obviously not his real self. For a horse greatly expected Castle-ton showing was not impressive.

Quarry staged a come-back when winning the Lohagaon Plate, Division II in easy fashion from the much improved Aziza.

T. "Lanky" Hill signalled his return to the saddle after an enforced holiday by steering Sam-ra Layali to victory in the Lohagaon Plate, Division I wherein Rajput and Saifu'dow'a filled the lesser placings. Whiteside did not shine on the favourite Taj Bahadur who was forced to the front early to make the pace and failed dismally.

1st Race: 2.15 p. m.

THE PATIALA PLATE.

DISTANCE—1 MILE.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; Second, Rs. 600; Third, Rs. 250. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV. Mr. F. Sorabji's CHEER UP 8-12 (car. 7-1), Britt 1
Mr. Eve's SANGUINE 10-0. Brace 2
Capt. T. G. Atherton's MINSTREL BOY 7-5, Graham 3
Mr. K. S. Malkani's Tetford 8-8, Davison 4
Won by 3-12 lengths, short head and another short head.

1st tote paid Rs. 86 for win and Rs. 19, Rs. 16 and Rs. 14 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 43 for win; Rs. 9-8, Rs. 8 and Rs. 7 for places.
Time: 1min. 44-45secs.
All ran.
Favourite: Tetford
Winner trained by K. H. Irani.

2nd Race: 2.45 p. m.

THE SATARA PLATE.

(Division I.)

Distance—1 Mile, 1 Furlong. Winner Rs. 1,250, second Rs. 400; third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1934, of a race or race of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs., or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Fonies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's ALHARITH 8-7, Marrable 1
S.S. Akkasabeh Maharaj's KANZ AL MULUK 8-7, Whiteside 2
Mr. Abdul Hamid Mahomed Amin's JAWAD PASHA, 7-13 (car. 8-0), Thompson 3
Mr. K. K. Ratod's Fakhar London 8-10, Balfour 4
Won by short head, 34 length and 112 length.

1st tote paid Rs. 116 for win; Rs. 36, Rs. 39 and Rs. 45 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 58 for win; Rs. 18, Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 22-8 for places.
Time: 2mins. 11-45secs.
Not run: Ya Hoom 8-7, Repeater 7-13 and Prosperity 7-13.
Favourite: Almas 7-13.
Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

3rd Race: 3.15 p. m.

THE SATARA PLATE.

(Division II.)

DISTANCE—1 MILE, 1 FURLONG. Winner, Rs. 1,250; Second, Rs. 400; Third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1934, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over, 7

lbs., or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over, 12 lbs. Allowance—Fonies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Mahomedalli's THE KNUT 9-5, Forsyth 1
Mr. J. H. Sorabji's SAINT FORTUNAT 8-10, Britt 2
Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhai's THE DUKE 8-7, Munro 3
Mr. Nelson's Sun Rose 8-7, Selby 4
Won by 4 lengths, 1/2 length, and 2 lengths.
Time: 2mins. 10-15secs.
Not run: Al Capone 8-10, Isfan 8-10.

1st tote paid Rs. 168 for win; Rs. 46, Rs. 30 and Rs. 16 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 84 for win; Rs. 23, Rs. 15 and Rs. 8 for places.
Favourite: The Duke 8-7.
Winner trained by Owner.

4th Race: 3.45 p. m.

THE EGERTON HANDICAP

DISTANCE—1 1/4 MILES

Winner, Rs. 1,700; Second, Rs. 600; Third, Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. Eve's QUICK IMAGE, 9-4, Brace 1
Mr. E. F. Nelson's STRENGTH, 8-6, Selby 2
Mr. Kelso's ARTHUR, 9-2, C. Hoyt 3
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's BETTY BOOP, 8-9, Bowley 4
First tote paid Rs. 43 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 15 and Rs. 23 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 21-8 for win, Rs. 8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 11-8 for places.
Not Run: Rosette 8-2.
Won by 1/2 length, 2 lengths, 1-1/2 lengths.
Time: 2 mins. 9 2/5 secs.
Winner trained by C. Jennings.

5th Race: 4.15 p. m.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE.

(Division II.)

DISTANCE—7 FURLONGS

Winner, Rs. 2,250; Second, Rs. 600; Third, Rs. 400. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. Kelso's KNIGHT'S ADVENTURE 9-3, C. Hoyt 1
Mr. R. P. Ebrahim's ROYAL PRINCE 7-9, Britt 2
Major-General Nawab Khusrung's HONEYSUCKLE 7-7, Whiteside 3
Messrs. L. S. Lalvani and K. S. Malkani's Solar Barn 8-5, Davison 4
Won by a head, neck and another neck.
Time: 1min. 23secs.
Not run: Jackmore 8-8.

1st tote paid Rs. 95 for win; Rs. 25, Rs. 29 and Rs. 25 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 47-8 for win; Rs. 12-8, Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 12-5 for places.
Favourite: Solar Barn 8-5.
Winner trained by R. Bence.

6th Race: 4.45 p. m.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE.

(Division I.)

DISTANCE—7 FURLONGS

Winner, Rs. 2,250; Second, Rs. 600; Third, Rs. 400. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's RAGHUBEER 8-9, Marrable 1
Mr. Eve's HOLLYWOOD NIGHTS 8-8, Brace 2
Mr. E. D. Pendole's NAIDOR 9-2, Blyth 3
Brigadier R. C. R. Hill and Mr. A. H. Johnstone's Pest 7-7, Donnelly 4
Won by 1-1/2 lengths, 1-1/2 lengths and 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 29 4/5 secs.
Not run: Ashvaraj 7-13.
1st tote paid Rs. 50 for win; Rs. 20, Rs. 28 and Rs. 26 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 25 for win; Rs. 10, Rs. 14 and Rs. 13 for places.
Favourite: Raghubeer 8-9 and Hero Worship 7-10.
Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

7th Race: 5.15 p. m.

THE ASCOT PLATE

DISTANCE—1 MILE.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; Second, Rs. 1,100; Third, Rs. 500. A Handi-

CONGRESS HOLD ON KATNI

Municipal Election Results

KATNI, Aug. 10.

In elections of office-bearers of the Katni Municipality which were held yesterday at Katni under tense atmosphere, Congress candidates scored another overwhelming victory over the rival party's candidates.

In the presidential election of two candidates, namely, George Forester, Honorary Magistrate and Mr. Sarju Prasad Gour, both received equal number of votes, but when lot was cast, Mr. Sarju Prasad, the Independent Party's candidate was declared duly elected, while Mr. Govind Prasad Khamparia, President of the Katni District Congress Committee and Kunwar Virendra Singh were elected Junior and Senior Vice-Presidents respectively against the rival party's candidates, namely, Messrs. Ramdas and Abdul Aziz.

It is further understood that authorities apprehending breach of peace at the time of elections arrested the rival party's candidate Mr. Ramdas Agrawal under Section 107 Cr. P. C. and took him to Jabulpore.—United Press.

The Viceroy, accompanied by Countess of Willingdon and their personal staff arrived in Simla to-day after their monsoon tour.

cap for Horses in Class II. Mr. A. M. Irani's FOLLOW ME, 7-0, Graham 1
Nawabzada Fakrilmulk's THE NUN, 8-0, E. Britt 2
Mr. O. Randall's LADY BREN-DAN, 8-13, Little 3
Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's CASTLETON, 9-0, Munro 4
Not Run:—Widden Hill 8-2.
Won by 2 lengths, 1-1/2 lengths, 3/4 length.
Time: 1 min. 42 2/5 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 80 for win, Rs. 34, Rs. 37 and Rs. 40 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 40 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 20 for places.
Winner trained by W. Evans.

8th Race: 5.45 p. m.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE

(Division II.)

DISTANCE—1 MILE.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; Second, Rs. 600; Third, Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. Inus Kondaji's QUARRY, 8-2, Davison 1
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's AZIZA, 8-1, E. Britt 2
Mr. F. B. Burjorjee's ZOOLUM, 7-9, Graham 3
Mr. A. M. Khalraz's THE VICE-ROY, 8-13, C. Hoyt 4
All ran.
First tote paid Rs. 82 for win, Rs. 38, Rs. 34 and Rs. 146 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 41 for win, Rs. 19, Rs. 17 and Rs. 73 for places.

9th Race: 6.15 p. m.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE.

(Division I.)

DISTANCE—1 MILE.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; Second, Rs. 600; Third, Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. H. U. Oswal's SAMRA LAYALI, 8-12, T. Hill 1
Mr. Fahad Rummah's RAJPUT, 8-4, Marrable 2
Messrs. M. M. Talib and A. A. Ali bin Talib's SAIFULDOWLA 8-12, Thomson 3
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's TARA, 7-10, Simmons 4
Not Run: Havana 7-12.
First tote paid Rs. 274 for win, Rs. 64, Rs. 46 and Rs. 56 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 137 for win, Rs. 32, Rs. 23 and Rs. 28 for places.

OUR GREAT NEW MYSTERY THRILLER

The Space-Raiders

The Story Of Man's Love Of Science And A Woman's Science Of Love

By BARRINGTON BEVERLEY,
(Author of "The Air Devil", etc.)
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It is now six months since the sinister Silent Menace, with its attendant mysteries of the Circle of Death, the Poison Shells, and the Great Green Light came like an evil dream from the illimitable inter-stellar void to paralyse and terrorise the peoples of this planet.

The un-named but able writers of the daily Press, with their apt trick of crystallizing a crisis in the turn of a phrase, called the strange arbiters of the menace "The Space Raiders". It was thus that those parts of the world which did not actively contact with the visitation first learned of them. Doubtless the reader has still a vivid memory of the words splashed in scare headlines across the newspapers, screaming from placards and posters, throbbing through the ether on the radio waves.

Within a few hours of the appearance of the menace, and for three weeks thereafter, the term "Space Raiders" was on every lip, and the men, women, and children of every country shuddered as horror succeeded horror.

Then as swiftly as it began, the terror ceased. An iron Censorship—"In the Public Interest"—closed down on the story. The world wondered and gradually forgot.

A wise move, that censorship. With the menace at its height and the world in panic, publication of the full details might have resulted in general chaos.

But now, with the world back to normality, and the initial shock forgotten, at last the censorship has been lifted, and the secret of the Space Raiders need be a secret no longer.

The smashing of the silent Menace by a picked band of daredevils, provided the climax to the greatest aid drama of our time. But that climax was only possible because of the drama behind the drama—a drama smaller, but none the less thrilling in every aspect, played by a mere handful of characters.

Two of these characters stood out vividly against the canvas of events.

A young man.

A young woman.

— Ordinary enough people, apart from the slightly unusual daily occupation in which they took part.

Swayed each in turn, as ordinary people are, by conflicting emotions.

Yet their story is the story of the "Space Raiders." The private crisis in their lives paved the way for the bigger one which saved the world.

It is the story of a Man's love of Science, and a Woman's science of Love.

"The Modern Woman," said Kay London, holding a test-tube aloft and peering intently at its contents "can do everything that a man can—only better."

Dimples flickered momentarily at the corners of her pretty mouth. "In fact," she added, taking up a syringe and squirting three drops of liquid into the tube, "very much better."

A studiously non-committal grunt came from the far corner of the laboratory, where a powerfully-built, ruggedly-handsome young man was scowling at a neat little chromium-plated apparatus of unusually attractive design.

Kay watched him, smiling her impish smile.

After a few moments of scrutiny, the scowler turned to a wall-peg, took down and slipped on a white overall coat, and sat down at a desk to pore over a mass of charts. A long lock of blonde hair wandered down over his forehead, and he brushed it back with an irritable gesture.

"It beats me," observed Kay, doing things with a Bunsen burner, "why the women of the past were such fools as to stand for this Man-The-Big-White-Chief stuff, and to allow it to continue for so long. Man-the-Master! Man-the-Overlord! What a bluff!"

The rugged young man lit a cigarette and flipped the match over his head in her direction. But he did not speak.

"Of course," went on Kay, gently, as one explaining things to a three-year-old infant, "there is a place for Man in the world of to-day. O-o-o-oh yes! He is always useful to hew the coal, and push the wheel-barrow, and pay the income-tax. We grant him those perquisites. But his poor old bluff has been comple-e-etely exploded. Not a chance for his old gangway-for-the-conqueror nonsense now. Of course, his conceit—which is as big as the Moon and as tender as a day-old chicken—has suffered terribly, but suffering is so good for the soul."

"For the love of Pete will you shut up, Kay, and let me get on with my job?" burst out the man at the desk.

Kay turned, brightly. "Oh, hel lo, George! Are you there?"

"You know darned well I'm here! Been here five minutes!"

"Don't snap, Georgie dear."

"I'm not snapping—and don't call me 'Georgie Dear'!"

"Diddums lose his little temper then?" murmured Kay, soothingly. She strolled towards him, stood behind him, reached out a hand and twisted his rebellious lock of hair. "Diddums get all steamed up because his little conceit was hurt."

George Anstey, that oft-suffering associate-director of the Longdon Scientific Inventions Laboratory, groaned.

He removed her hand from his head. He rose, dragging fiercely at his cigarette, his free hand making impatient pawing motions in the air.

"God save me from all women!" declared this George Anstey, rolling imploring eyes at the laboratory ceiling.

"Including me, Georgie?" whispered Kay.

"Especially you—curse your impudence!" replied George, emphatically. "You're the bane of my life! You're a-a blight on my existence!"

Kay reflected. Finger to cheek—"You know, that's new," she said.

"You've never called me a blight

before, Georgie. You're coming on."

"You're hopeless!" growled George.

Kay laughed. Her slender hand flashed upwards and plucked the cigarette from his lips. Puffing it herself—"Hopeful!" she nodded at him. "I think I'm going to make a human being out of you in spite of yourself, George."

"All I ask is to be left alone!"

"The trouble with you," observed Kay, sagely, "is that you've been alone far too often. You have broody spells."

"I can have broody spells if I want to!" George clutched at his temples. "You know, if it wasn't that I don't want to offend your father, I'd spank you—you—your peace-wrecking nuisance!"

Kay chuckled, highly amused. "It would be simply wonderful to be spanked by you, George," she murmured, softly.

"The whole trouble with you," said George, sternly, "is that you've been spoiled from birth. An only child, you exhibit all the earmarks of the precocious little brat you must have been back in nursery days"—and in this strain he continued for quite

(Continued on page 38.)



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The Seventh Conversion Of

AN ESSAY IN CRITICISM

G. K. Chesterton

By "CHESTER BELLOQUIAN"

A theologico-literary controversy had been carried on recently in the Portuguese provincial press in Goa which centred round the personality of Mr. G. K. Chesterton and which started with Prof. Correia-Afonso's transcription of the master's "My Six Conversions" series. Mr. Menezes Braganza, the well-known anti-clerical writer, replied to this piece of propaganda in his best style and called special attention to the fact, recorded by the French journalist, Lefevre, that the idol of the 'jesuit' coterie was a reactionary who made no secret of his strong fanatical bias towards Indians and other Oriental peoples. Prof. C. A. would not admit the authenticity of the Lefevre statement and his opponent, a brilliant and formidable controversialist, rounded off with the classic adjective 'SIMPLY ADMIRABLE'—a phrase dropped straight from the master's mouth on to the neophyte's head during those days of Oxford oratory.

RELIGION IN LITERATURE.

But the controversy (if this sort of newspaper propaganda could at all be described as what actually happens to be a game with certain rules attached to the playing of it Prof. C. A.'s famous 'Oxford manner' notwithstanding), is interesting for us in so far as it involves not merely a misrepresentation of the essentially literary personality of Mr. Chesterton but of the entire world of the literati. It is necessary to point out that any consideration of either the classic or modern writers would be not merely arbitrary and unjustifiable but positively ridiculous if it ignored the literary value of their work and were guided by the jesuit bias; that, although the personal belief and politics of these writers might inspire or influence their work on the mental or artistic—literary plane to some extent, these things in and for themselves do not constitute any kind of intelligible or scientific criterion; and that, finally, the doctrinaire view of literature that defied the literary values and replaced them with the ecclesiastical could be characterised as one hardly compatible with the concept of either literary or mental culture.

A GROTESQUE COMPARISON.

This could be illustrated by citing one of the notorious instances that crop up in the course of the Catholic literary critics' claim that if the hateful atheism has produced a Voltaire, a Moliere, a Rabelais, the Catholic Church could boast a Chesterton and a Belloc as humorists as good as the godless ones. The idea of comparing the classics with the Church's prodigious towns is probably too ridiculous for refutation: it is, in fact, an intellectual insult that ought to embarrass the subjects of their panegyrics as much as it amuses the others both inside and outside of the faith. The 'padres' are certainly welcome to dote over the Church's good sons and even exploit their literary reputation or personality for evangelical propaganda; and one can, at best, deplore their lack of ordinary sense of humour.

POSER OF PEDAGOGICS

But when a man like Prof. Correia Afonso lends his name for this kind of sectarian propaganda it becomes necessary to inquire whether he would actually compare Chester-Belloc with the French classics. Is not such a proposition an act of utter ignorance that would damn a first year college student who possessed the ordinary intelligence to

insist on a common ground in comparison and to recognise in time not only an instrument of logic and justice but an insurmountable barrier that spell anachronism. If the ordinary principle of continuity in time and tradition were accepted, Messrs. Chesterton and Belloc formed no exception to the rule. The present writer is not a good student of theology but he imagines that the conception of humour, both psychological and literary, would be incompatible with that of the Church—humour, certainly, that the work of Chester-Belloc represents, that is to say, English and,

to that extent provincial, humour in contradistinction to the classic European: one might as well present the Goan village wit as a Salon star and ask that the joke that went a successful round amongst the good folk over there send all the principal cities of Europe into a storm of enthusiasm.

PAGANS FOR ADMIRERS.

That is not to deprecate the position Chester-Belloc occupy in the world of English letters. Even Prof. C. A. will have to admit that personal religion enters very little in the work of these English writers in so far as the position

they occupy in the world of literature is the result not of their allegiance to the Roman Church but of the achievement of their literary talent, imagination and all the qualities that go to the making of a literary personality. The public of Chester-Belloc is composed not merely of good sons and daughters of the Roman Church but mainly of the masses of readers whose minds are accessible only to art, not authority. It is essentially a pagan world whose enjoyment of literary work is not influenced by considerations that involved intimate, wholly personal spiritual belief.

The Governor,
The Bennett College,
Sheffield,
England.

Gargiya Niwas,
Beawar,
Rajputana,
India.

Dear Governor,
I thank you for your letter of the 13th ult. conveying your congratulations on my success at the Final examination of the Incorporated Secretaries Association. It is mainly due to the excellent reference library of the College, and the promptness, and the keen interest of the College staff taken in me during the period of my studies.

Thanking you, Yours sincerely,
B. D. GARGIYA.

3

LETTERS

READ THEM THEN
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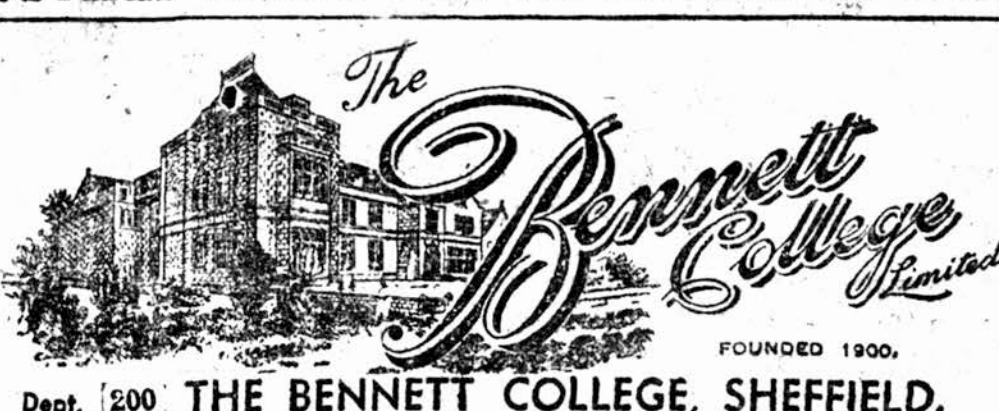
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Lawrence In Abyssinia

It Was He Who Organised Revolt Against Ex-Emperor Menelik's Grandson And Helped To Set up Present Ruler Of Abyssinia On His Throne

The slender, rather delicate appearance of the Emperor Haile Szelassie, is almost a subterfuge, for it hides a strong will and an energy of iron. During the reign of Prince Menelik of Abyssinia, the present Emperor was a playmate of Lidj Yassu, who is now imprisoned and whose mother was a daughter of Menelik. As Menelik had no direct male descendant, Prince Lidj Yassu was destined to become the next Emperor. This Prince was a lively, rather precocious young man of diverse interests the least important of which, however, were unfortunately, matters of state. The death of Menelik, who was supposed to have been poisoned, was long kept secret, and when three years later Lidj Yassu was called upon to take over the leadership of the state, it was soon seen that he was entirely unfitted for this difficult position.

The southern Sudanese Frontier was the scene of conflicting interests in which those of England played the predominant role, and Lidj Yassu, it must be pointed out, was no friend of England's. Lidj Yassu always preferred to wear Arab costume at home and made no secret of the fact that he had no sympathy, either for the Coptic Church, which is the Abyssinian Christian Church, or England, but that his interests lay towards Turkey and the Mohammedan faith. Such was the situation at the outbreak of the war. Both England and Turkey were forced to turn their attention elsewhere and the father of the present Emperor made use of this God-sent opportunity to make a bid for the throne for his son, who was then known as Makonnen Taffari. Makonnen Taffari, who was later crowned Emperor under the name of Haile

(By REX CAMPBELL)

The Italo-Abyssinian conflict has made this little known country and its politics a universal centre of interest. Abyssinia is a monarchy and its Emperor is not a mere figure-head, but the real master of his country's destiny.

How the present Emperor, who is not of Imperial blood, came to the throne, chiefly through the efforts of Lawrence, is a matter of great interest. In this article Mr. Campbell also gives us an intriguing portrait of other prominent Abyssinian characters.



The late Col. LAWRENCE.

Szelassie, having been the playmate of Lidj Yassu, was well aware of the latter's weaknesses of character and also of his strong sympathies for Islam and Turkey.

LAWRENCE ORGANISES REVOLT

It is around this time that Lawrence came into picture. Due to the efforts of Haile Szelassie and his father, the throne of

Lidj Yassu was already very insecure and the Coptic Church in almost open revolt. It needed but a small incident to seal his fate and the opportunity arose the day Lidj Yassu declared his intention of taking up arms for the Germans in East Africa and also of participating in the Holy War of the Mohammedans. Had he been able to do so, the situation in Africa would have become most precarious for England, and so it fell to the lot of Lawrence to organize Haile Szelassie's revolt, and by means of propaganda to keep the tempers of the people at boiling point. His chief collaborators in this were the provincial princes and the Coptic Church, who finally succeeded in placing Zauditu, Menelik's daughter on the throne, Ras Taffari or Haile Szelassie as he is now known, became Regent and the recognised successor to the throne. Lidj Yassu offered armed resistance, but he was beaten and made prisoner and bound in golden chains, was thrown into prison under the charge of Ras Kassa, a provincial governor.

And now the Regent, Ras Taffari, began to show the Abyssinian people and the provincial princes what his real intentions were. He proved to them that he was a man of unpliant will and that it was his intention to instigate a general reform in Abyssinia, whereby this feudal monarchy would be transformed into a modern Empire. Ras Taffari had himself crowned Emperor under the name of Haile Szelassie. He set up a much severer and stricter form of rule than had ever been known even in a feudal state like Abyssinia. In fact, he soon became so unpopular that his opponents began to take up the cause of Lidj Yassu, who, disguised as a woman, managed to escape from his cell and placed himself at the head of a revolt. The undertaking, however, was unsuccessful and not long afterwards the streets of Addis Ababa were lined with the gallows from which swung the corpses of Haile Szelassie's opponents. Lidj Yassu is still a prisoner, although no longer shut up in a small cell. He has been given, and lives in, a small palace not far from Harrar. He is well treated and has every comfort. His gaolers are Coptic priests, the chief of whom is the Bishop of Harrar. The Coptic Church takes good care that the friend of the Mahommedan faith does not escape again. Haile Szelassie's rapid and decisive victory over the malcontents made him the undisputed and absolute master of his country.

ABYSSINIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER

The Abyssinian Diplomatic Service, which for many years now has defended at Geneva with such amazing ability, the attacks made on its slave system, is under the leadership of the foreign minister, His Excellency Belatin Getta Herouy. This is an ex-



Emperor HAILE SZEALASSIE.

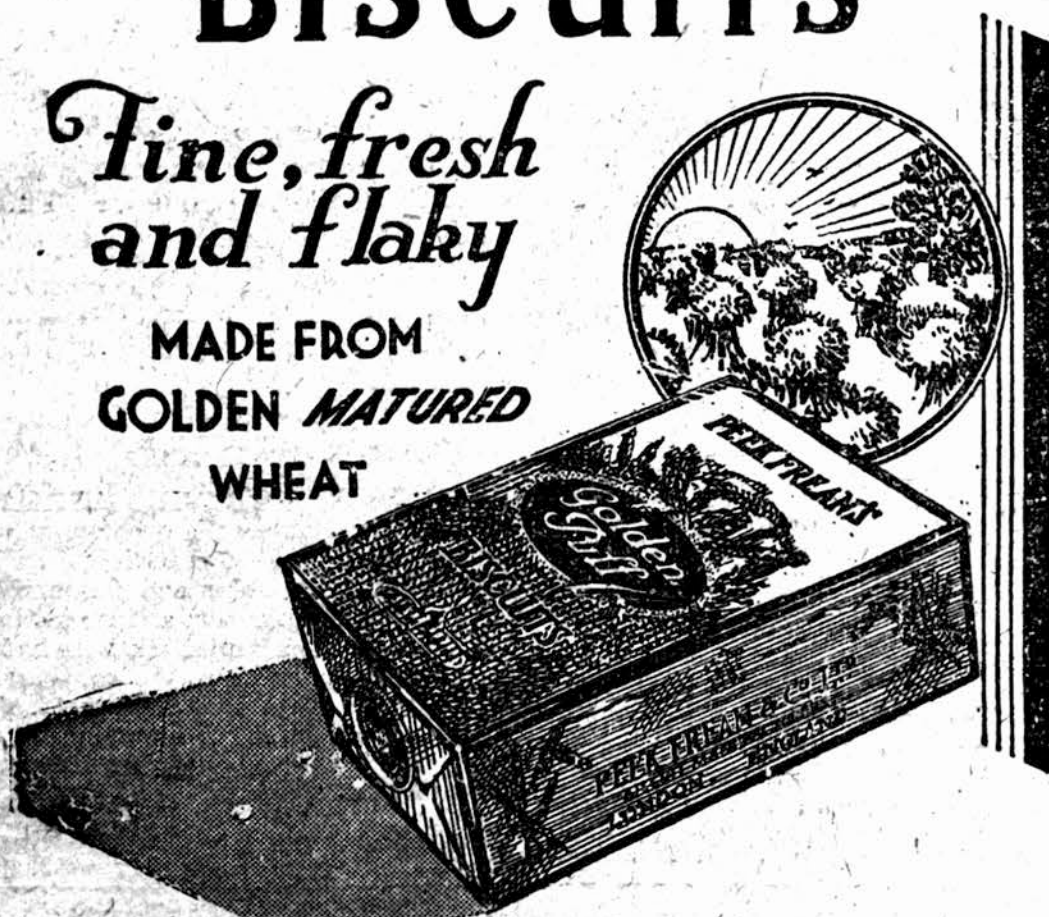
tremely clever and educated man. He has travelled all over Europe and has also worked in the United States, and Japan. It is for this reason that Herouy is supposed to have strong Japanese sympathies and it is a fact that the greater part of the goods imported into Abyssinia are of Japanese origin; but, as Herouy points out, Japan is able to sell her goods, especially cotton, 50 per cent cheaper than America can. And, it is Herouy who is the chief opponent of Italy in Abyssinia. He is the most powerful person in the country, possesses not only the confidence of the Emperor, but also that of the Princes. He is the personification of African thought. It is because Lidj Yassu tried to fight against the traditions of his Coptic Abyssinian forebears that he lost his throne. There are many shades of political opinion in Abyssinia, but all are as one when their independence is threatened.

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Are Kings Coming Back?

Imminent Revival Of Monarchy In Greece And Austria

(BY S. SRINIVASAN)

"King-times are fast finishing", wrote Byron. But that was a century ago, and many things have happened since then. Monarchy in Europe continued to exist even after that, after the war, it yielded place to dictatorships, and now seems to be staging a comeback. Two royalist restorations are imminent, one in Greece and the other in Austria.

Is it not curious that both these royalist movements in Austria and Greece should have gathered added momentum from the Jubilee celebrations of his Britannic Majesty? Many have seen in this more than a mere coincidence.

Can it be due to the Jubilee celebrations themselves, striking demonstration as they were, the fact that constitutional monarchy of the British model is in no way a bar to the political, economic and moral progress of a people? Or, is it perhaps due to the realisation by the European peoples that monarchy at the present day is a far cry from one man rule (which originally the Greek word signified) and that, however, powerless, it may represent the organic unity of a people?

Does this movement signify any disillusionment as to the virtues of dictatorship? Is it a sign that the victims of dictatorships are chafing under the iron discipline, and are turning the green eyes of

envy on the British system, which has stood the test splendidly at a time when dictatorships have all along known nothing but political, economic and religious turmoil.

In Greece, unless anything untoward occurs, King George should be restored to his throne shortly. M. Tsaldaris, the Prime Minister, will, according to reliable report, declare himself in favour of restoration before the promised plebiscite on that question. King George himself is ready, when called upon, to return to Greece. Last month he published a message expressing his readiness to enter Greece "not as the head of a victorious party, but as an imperial arbiter between all parties."

In Austria, the cabinet decided, on July 3, to abolish the law by which the Hapsburgs were banished. A Bill has been drafted giving effect to the Cabinet's decision and is waiting for formal approval by the Bundestag. Another move towards the restoration of the Hapsburg Throne is indicated by the Austrian Government's intention to abolish the Hapsburg expropriation laws and to return millions of pounds of property to the former Imperial family.

The Secretary of State, Herr Karvinsky, and Baron Wisener have been in Steenokerzeel, where



Archduke OTTO, claimant to the Austrian Throne.

Archduke Otto is staying, to negotiate with him about the return of the confiscated property and also, it is reported, about the restoration. With Dr. Schuschnigg and Prince Starhemberg, two avowed sympathisers with the monarchist cause, occupying the key-positions in the government, political circles are almost sure of Otto's return to the Austrian throne this year.

Monarchy's Chequered Career

Monarchy has had a chequered past. Though of ancient origin, it reached its height in Europe towards the latter part of the 18th century. It flourished because the times needed it. The Hapsburgs, the Hohenzollerns, and the Romanovs would not have filled so many pages of European history, had not their despotism satisfied the crying need for a strong and centralised rule, capable of securing its subjects against foreign attack. Imperial expansion was eagerly sought by every state in those days, and any ruler who succeeded in achieving it commanded the admiration of his people, which was extended even to the descendants of the conqueror.

The monarchical era was succeeded by a period of democracy and constitutional government. Love of liberty and self-government tended to replace the old feeling of loyalty. Even the Great War, it was said, was fought to make the world safe for democracy.

The Treaty of Versailles, by upholding the principle of self-determination of nations, officially signed the death warrant of the German and Austrian Empires. Independent states like Poland, Czechoslovakia and Latvia came into being out of the imperial remnant. Monarchies constitutional and otherwise made way for dictators whose powers far exceeded those of any mediaeval ruler. Thus a post-war realist had to admit that there was very little democracy left to make the world safe for!

The post-war era witnessed

something more, besides the rise of dictatorships. It found many ex-Kings of Europe, spending their lives as exiles and refugees. In Russia even the life of the ruler was not spared. Kaiser Wilhelm was forced to live as an exile in Holland. In Greece King Constantine was deposed twice, and in 1924 during the reign of his son, King George, the dynasty was deposed and its members forbidden to reside in Greece. King Alfonso of Spain abdicated his throne and even to-day it would mean death for him to step into his country. In April 1919, the Austrian National Assembly by a decree banished all Hapsburgs from Austria and confiscated their family property.

And now monarchies seem to be coming into vogue again!

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About Studios And Stars



Syt. N. Kelkar, the artist is now responsible for starting a new film concern—the Pyramid Productions. He has secured support both from the financiers and from film artists, including Shrimati Durgabai Khote.

I AM JACKIE.

The other day a six-foot youth of about 20 walked up to the information window in the lobby of the Charlie Chaplin studio.

"I'd like to see Mr. Chaplin, please," he said in a very matter-of-fact manner, as if seeing Charlie Chaplin were an everyday event.

Somewhat taken aback by the nonchalance of the youth, the girl behind the window replied, "I'm sorry, but Mr. Chaplin doesn't receive any visitors while he's working. What did you want to see him about?" "I just wanted to see him," answered the boy. "I'm Jackie Coogan." At that, the girl behind the window, who used to hold little Jackie on her lap when he was making "The Kid" fifteen years ago, nearly swooned. She couldn't open the door fast enough to usher him into the office of Alfred Reeves, Chaplin's general manager—who also had to be told the identity of his visitor.

Reeves then took Jackie out on the set where Charlie was busy filming a scene for his new picture, still known as "Production No. 5."

"Charlie," called Reeves, all set to introduce Jackie to the man who made him a film star. But though others around the studio hadn't recognized the young man, Charlie did.

"Hello, Jackie," Charlie greeted him, shaking hands.

Attired in his familiar screen outfit, he smiled up at the considerably taller Jackie, who stood amiably gazing down from the height of his sporting dressed stature.

"Say" exclaimed Charlie, "we must have our picture taken. Why, we haven't been photographed together since we finished 'The Kid'."

Just as the cameraman was about to snap the picture, Jackie picked Charlie up as if he were a small child. "Shoot this," he laughed. And the Cameraman did, before Charlie had time to regain his composure.

Then Jackie took his place in one of those folding chairs on the sidelines while work progressed on the picture.

Jackie was surprised to note that Charlie still looked the same, swung his willowy cane in the same manner, and walked with that peculiar shuffle. He always walks that way whenever he is he's in custom, regardless of whether the cameras are trained on him. For some reason he seems actually to metamorphose into his screen character the moment he dons those baggy pants and sloppy shoes.

BEHIND THE SCREEN IN HOLLYWOOD

Hollywood has found a substitute for the "world premiere" which once was so glittering a part of its social pageant. The substitute is the preview. It has become the screen colony's "dress rehearsal" the prelude to the world's first official showing of a new film success.

Those brilliant assemblages which brought the eyes of the world to the forecourt of Grauman's Chinese Theatre, with its crowds, its lights, celebrities marching from their cars to the theatre portal amid a salvo of cheers, are being revived—in a new guise.

All that is needed for this fresh version of the familiar scintillating spectacle is the unveiling of an important picture.

The preview of Darry Zanuck's 20th Century production, "Les Misérables" at the Chinese cinema temple recently proves this contention.

Notables in profusion thronged the place, just as they did a few weeks previously for "David Copperfield." But the turnout of stars and producers was even larger than before, indicating that such previews are destined to take the place of the gala premiere which went into eclipse more than a year ago.

After all, it is no more than fitting that Hollywood, the seat of film production, should be given the first glimpse of its epochal pictures. But for some unaccountable reason, previews in the past have been surrounded by secrecy on the part of the producing studios, or limited to the scrutiny of the drama critics. There have been unannounced or "sneak" previews to determine the reaction of the public in obscure, small community theatres, and there have been "press" previews—but no such showings for Hollywood in general.

At the "Les Misérables" preview, for which gold engraved invita-

tions were issued, several hundred seats were reserved for invited celebrities. These seats were at a premium, with offers as high as 10.00 dols, a seat in the celebrity section.

From the public viewpoint, the event was doubly interesting through the fact that patrons could get tickets in the unreserved section at popular prices, and thus enjoy the thrill of sharing the excitement of the occasion, with the stars.

Fredric March, who co-stars in the picture with Charles Laughton, attended the preview. Charlie Chaplin was there with Paulette Goddard. Other stars attending were Kay Francis, Mary Pickford, Paul Muni, Jeanette MacDonald, W. C. Fields, Constance and Joan Bennett, Pat Patterson, Mae West, Charles Boyer, Frances Drake, Richard Barthelmess, Edward G. Robinson and Carl Brisson, to mention a few.

Among the producers were Joseph M. Schenck, president of United Artists, his brother Nicholas Schenck, president of M.G.M., Jesse L. Lasky, and others. Directors, featured players and writers were there in abundance.

With this precedent and its attendant success, it is more than probable that as a number of other important pictures are forthcoming, this type of preview will be used for launching them, and thus, the public will once more be treated to the spectacle of Hollywood-on-Parade.

NOT NEW UNDER THE SUN.

The Biblical adage that there is nothing new under the sun has just received fresh support from an unexpected source.

At a lecture in the Brooklyn Museum recently Professor Jean Capart, director of the Royal Museum of Art and History, Brussels, Belgium, offered proof that an ancestor of Mickey Mouse flourish-



Mlle. Vaziri.

Mlle. Vaziri stars the first Iranian talkie "Black Eyes" (Krishna Talkies).

ed in the land of Egypt 3,000 years ago.

"Cats and mice sketched into papyrus manuscripts reveal the existence in ancient Egypt of comic cartoons and fables," said Professor Capart, who is advisory curator of Egyptology at the Brooklyn Museum.

As proof, he exhibited a lantern slide, showing a mouse, with arms akimbo and feet wide apart, amid a group of Pharaoh's subjects.

Evidence gathered from these papyrus records made it certain, he stated, that the Egyptians enjoyed the antics of Mickey's predecessor.

MICKEY MOUSE.

Speaking of Mickey Mouse, a social event of considerable importance took place not long ago aboard the S. S. Franconia when the ship's officers and passengers during a world cruise were hosts to Ratu Pope III, uncrowned King of the Fiji Islands. The stately ruler, who stands 6ft. 4in., was entertained by a showing of Walt Disney's "Three Little Pigs." He was accompanied by the Bull of Benga and 30 "fire-walkers."

Ratu Pope is the direct descendant of cannibal kings who ruled the Fiji Islands before the British arrived here. Though his title has no official existence to-day he is recognized as king by the natives of the Fijis, who kneel at his approach. Ratu and his retainers were tremendously pleased by Disney's masterpiece.

Black and white make-up, instead of the coloured pastes, creams and rouges now in use in motion pictures may be the next innovation in Hollywood.

Raymond Lopez, Spanish make-up artists for the Samuel Goldwyn productions, "The Wedding Night," in which Gary Cooper and Anna Sten are co-starred, admits that he is completing experiments which may do away with the use of colour in cosmetics for the screen.

"Many stars do not understand the art of make-up and insist on decorating their faces to please themselves—rather than the camera," explains Lopez. "The result is that the star often is shown to disadvantage on the screen. The camera only sees in terms of black and white—hence there is no real need for colour."

Lopez declares that Anna Sten is one of the few Hollywood personalities who really understand the art of make-up, both for the screen and in actual life.

"Miss Sten could easily qualify as a professional make-up artist herself," he says, "because she has a camera perspective on all cosmetics and colours."



Shrimati Kashabai and Gul Mamid in "Step-Mother," Hindi picture (East India Film).

Around Theatre & Film Land



Kumari Jumna and Ramkumarri in "Devdas," at Krishna Talkies.

STRANGE REQUESTS MADE BY FILM FANS

Many a strange request travels from fan to star.

For instance, Nelson Eddy had a fan ask him for the beaver hat he wore in the opening sequences of NAUGHTY MARIETTA.

The fan didn't have any particular use for the hat. He just thought he'd like it for a souvenir, and any way, Nelson wouldn't have any use for it either.

After every picture, Jeanette MacDonald is flooded with requests from fans for costumes. One girl in particular wanted the complete wardrobe of THE MERRY WIDOW to use in an amateur production in which she was playing.

Not only do the stars get requests for costumes, but they are frequently asked for articles in their personal wardrobe.

Not long ago Virginia Bruce received a letter from a young mother who enclosed a photograph of her small daughter, and asked if she might have some of her tiny daughter's baby clothes. The idea behind the request was that people had always commented upon her likeness to Virginia, and she thought it would be splendid if her daughter could wear Susan Ann's clothes.

Jean Harlow is constantly deluged with letters asking for beauty preparations. One young girl asked for a complete kit of motion picture make-up—the same kind used by the star.

It sounds strange, but Clark

Gable has received many requests for recipes! And these are not from feminine admirers either. Many of these letters come from men, who, admiring his physical health and size, write and want to know what he includes in his daily diet.

Jean Parker is still getting requests from fans who after seeing her in SEQUOIA, want to know if they could have the tiny puma "Gato."

One fan wrote to June Knight and asked if she could have part of the player's famous collection of Raval recordings.

Although Eleanor Powell has been in Hollywood but a short time, fans have already put in their bids for her first tap shoes. Miss Powell, however, attaches great sentimental value to the shoes, and will not part with them.

THE TROUBLE

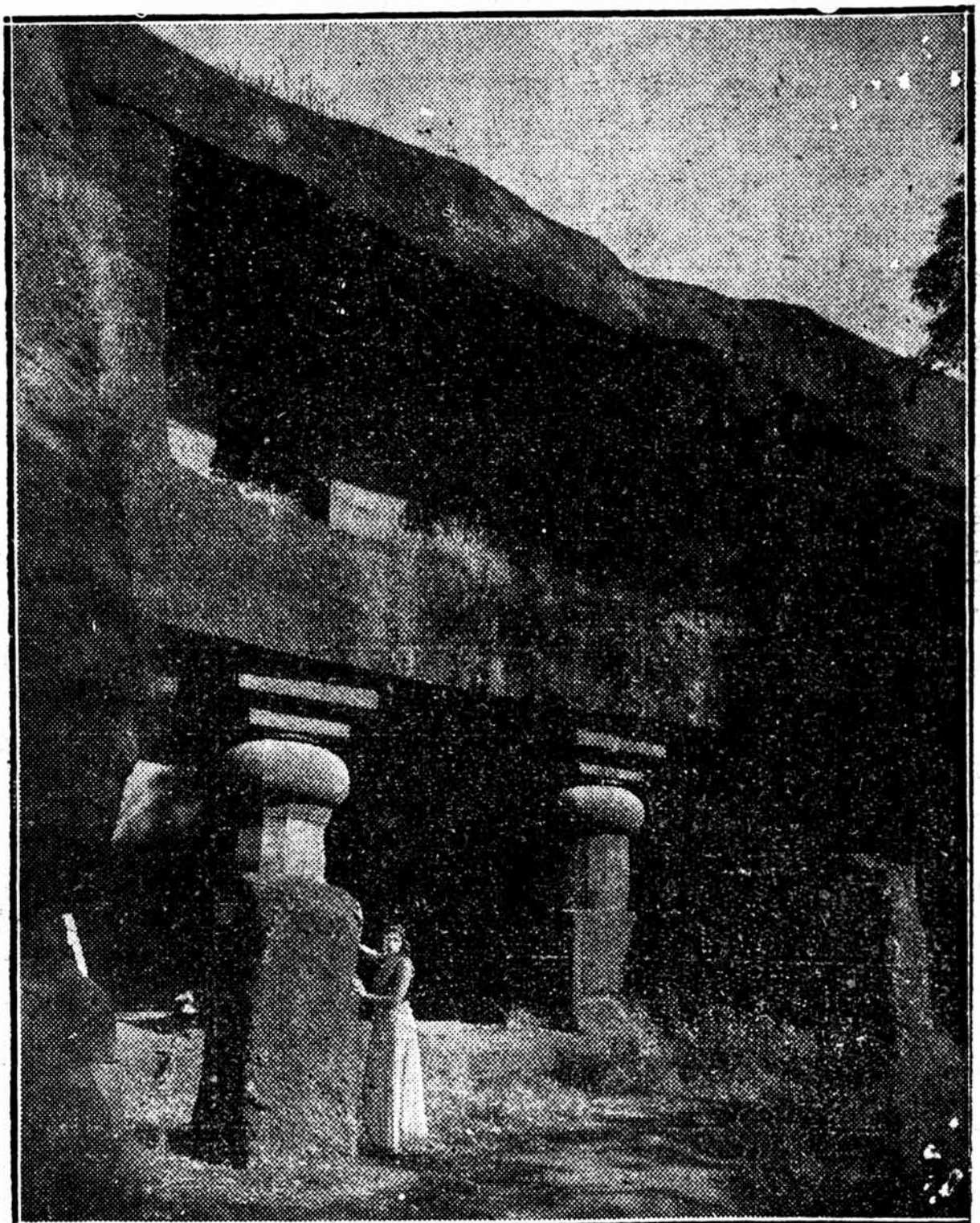
And, The Film Producer

Film Weekly says:—

"The trouble is that film producers are not interested in fundamentals. They are interested in box-office receipts."

SPANISH REFORM.

Spain has decided to reform its motion pictures. A company has been formed in Madrid to make only moral films. Six are already scheduled.



The Director of the first Iranian talkie "The Black Eyes"—Mr. A. Spenta—has employed the ancient Indian caves to good purpose.

What's The Matter?

Mooring: And you don't consider yourself—quoting from somebody or other—"an evil influence on youth?"

Mae West: No more'n youth's an evil influence on me.

Mooring: Supposing you had your life to live over again, would you choose the same career, or have you secretly wished you were just an ordinary woman—say a housewife with a husband and children?

Mae West: If I had to start all over again, of course I'd choose the same career. What's the matter with it? I don't think I could have done better at anything else.

Mooring: And those Mae West stories. I've heard some pretty—well, spicy ones. What d'you think of them?

Mae West: Say, I'll tell you a story myself. It's about Mae West, of course. She'd been working hard from six in the morning. She'd put in a terrible day at the studios, and when she

Ginger Rogers Alone!

Ginger Rogers will star alone for the first time in her new picture "In Person."

Production will start in a few weeks when Ginger returns from a holiday. She is in Honolulu with husband Lew Ayres. The holiday is really a belated honeymoon.

Curious similarity of titles: Ginger has just finished "Top Hat"; Lew has just finished "Silk Hat Kid."

got home at about seven in the evening, she found nine guys waiting to see her. She looked 'em over and asked: "Well, boys, what's it all about?" And they said: "Why, you asked us to come up'n see yuh sometime, and here we are." And she said: "Hmmm, that's right. But you know I've had a pretty hard day to-day. One of you boys'll have to go home."

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Books And Their Writers

BOOKS OF TRAVELS IN MARATHI

(1) Hindustanche Nandanvan or Kashmirche Varnan Va Vrittant, (2) Amachi Payagadichi Chakre, (3) Mazi Vilayatachi Yatra, (4) Mazi Europechi Yatra and (5) Keralache Varnan Va Vrittant, all Marathi, by Prof. G. C. Bhate, Mahad (Kolaba) price Re. 1, Rs. 1-4 Rs. 1-8, Rs. 1-8, and Rs. 1-4 respectively.

Unfortunately, in Marathi, literature on travels is very poor. Firstly, because many people have neither the time nor the required means at their disposal to undertake a journey to different parts of the country and there is hardly any inclination on the part of the travellers to write any descriptive accounts. Mr. Bhate has utilised every available opportunity at his disposal in visiting some places in this country as well as several countries in the West. He is a keen observer and has a great hobby for travels. He has written for the benefit of Marathi readers a series of books giving fairly detailed accounts of his travels which are both interesting and instructive.

1. Hindustanche Nandanvan contains an account of the happy and lovely land—Kashmir. The book also contains several illustrations of interesting places. It would prove of utmost value to intending visitors as well as to those who cannot afford to visit the place.

2. Amachi Payagadichi Chakre contains accounts of Mr. Bhate's walking tours to various places of interest. The description of the different places visited by Mr. Bhate and his experiences are full of interest. The book is suitably illustrated, and would no doubt, be read with interest.

3. Mazi Vilayatachi Yatra contains a beautiful account of Mr. Bhate's visit to England. In this book Mr. Bhate gives descriptions of various places of interest in and around London, the mode of living of the people there, their customs and their public holidays and festivals. The book, which is illustrated, provides, entertaining reading.

4. Amachi Europechi Yatra supplies, in brief, accounts of Mr. Bhate's visit to several cities and towns in Europe. In addition to descriptions of places of interest, the book contains illustrations.

5. In Keralache Varnan Va Vrittant, Mr. Bhate narrates his experiences and gives impressions of his tour to Kerala which he describes as the Switzerland of India. The book is suitably illustrated.

All the books of Mr. Bhate are a valuable addition to Marathi literature.

* * * * *
Mr. Gerald Cock, recently appointed Director of Television of the B.B.C., has written an introduction to Captain E. H. Robinson's book "Televiwing". In this book Captain Robinson covers the whole history of television to date, and discusses the problems which it has yet to overcome.

FRENCH MAGAZINES IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

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"BRAVEST DEED SEEN BY ME"

Readers of the Sunday "Chronicle" are invited to describe the bravest deed personally witnessed by them in their lifetime so far.

The sender of the most interesting, but genuinely true story of such a Deed, will be awarded a prize of Rs. 10.

The story should not exceed 500 words in length and should be addressed to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" (Sunday Edition), Fort, Bombay, and sent so as to reach the office of this journal not later than 6 p.m. on 28th August, 1935.

The result of the competition will be announced in the Sunday "Chronicle" of 8th September, 1935.

The Editor's decision in this Competition will be final and binding on all competitors, no correspondence on the subject of the Award being permitted.

N.B.—The Editor reserves the right to publish in the Sunday "Chronicle" any or all of the stories submitted by the competitors.

A PLEA FOR REVIVAL OF INDIAN VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

"DECAY OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES". By P. R. Ramchandrarao (D. B. Taraporevala Sons and Co., Bombay. Price Rs. 2.)

The tale of the glory of India's industries and their decline has often been told in the past, but the merit of this new work on the subject consists in presenting within the space of about a hundred pages, such an able, comprehensive and attractive survey of this decline as to take a rank in the same category as the works of Rameshchandra Dutt, Ranade, Dadabhai Naoroji and others. Mr. Ramchandrarao draws largely on the published works of these and other writers, but the presentation is his own and so also his final analysis. The days are gone when we could rest content with an unfolding of the glory of the days that are no more; our heritage, as Mr. Ramchandrarao observes, is valid only if it serves as the bed-rock whereon to raise the superstructure of our industrial future, and Mr. Ramchandrarao essays this task in a manner that must command our admiration.

There are two aspects of our industrial decline that must needs engage attention if we seek to build up a new economic order. The first is the political. As Rameshchandra Dutt has remarked: "History perhaps does not record another instance of foreign merchants asserting such far-reaching claims by the force of arms in order to divert into their own hands virtually the entire trade of a great and populous country". The last chapter in the attempt at economic domination has not yet been written, for the successors of the East India Company wish to perpetuate their hold

over the economic destinies of this country by the introduction of unheard of safeguards and privileges in the new constitution. But the determined will of a united community can render such safeguards worthless if it is directed towards the pursuit of true Swadeshi at all costs.

The next aspect of our decline to which Mr. Ramchandrarao refers is cultural. Late as our country is in entering the field of modern industrialism, it is doubtful if it can, in spite of the natural advantages we possess, compete effectively with industrially advanced countries, by the method of large scale centralized production. The village, and not the city, moreover, was the base of our economic structure and even to-day it is in the villages that the bulk of India's millions dwell. The industries which radiated from our villages are, however, either dead or dying and the pressure of population on the land is having a deleterious effect on the agricultural industry itself. Combining this two-fold aspect of the problem, Mr. Ramchandrarao urges a solution which envisages the provision of employment in the country-side to the millions who are compulsorily under-employed and at the same time draws out the inherited artistic skill of our artisans by reviving the old traditions of craftsmanship. The All-India Village Industries Association seeks to promote a solution on these lines and Mr. Ramchandrarao pleads for co-operation in its activities or as much as they represent, in his opinion, the only remedy for the economic malaise that has overtaken our country.

* V. L. M.

A Memoir Of The Urdu Poets Of Gujarat

MAKHZAN-E-SHOARI URF TAZ-KIRA-E-SHOARA-E-GUJARAT.

By the late Kazi Nuruddin Husain Khan Rizwi Faig, together with a foreword by Maulvi Abdul Raq, Hon. Secretary, Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Aurangabad, Deccan. Demy 8vo. Pp. 4 + 120. Cloth bound. Rs. 1-4-0. Paper cover Annas 12.

This book is a memoir in Persian of the Urdu poets of Gujarat flourishing during the 12th and the 13th centuries of the Hejri era. It treats of about 110 poets and also gives excerpts from their poetry. Some of the poets dealt with in the book were men of real worth and one's heart is filled with genuine gratification when one sees that Urdu was so much in vogue in a distant province like Gujarat two centuries ago. But its present condition

offers a sad contrast with its past and it is now essential, as has been rightly suggested by Maulvi Abdul Haq in his forward, that the old taste for Urdu poetry should be revived once again.

The writer of this memoir was a contemporary of Mirza Ghalib who in the course of a note of appreciation reproduced at the end of the book, has a very good word to say about the style and diction of the Persian notes about poets written by him. This certificate makes the book a standard work of great value to the students of the Urdu literature.

While writing about the life-account of Wali, the writer has given out Ahmedabad to be his birth-place. This statement once again opens the old controversy about the origin of Wali. Ac-

(Continued on page 20.)

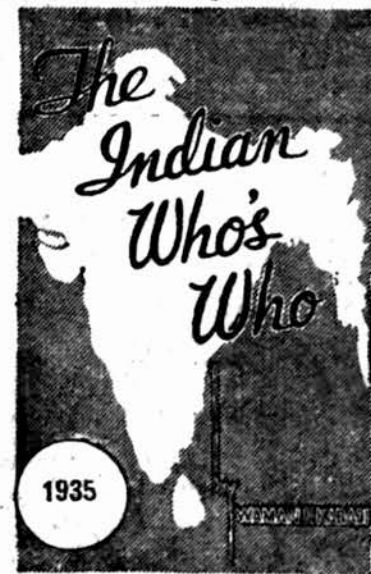
A CARMAN BARNES STORY

"YOUNG WOMAN". By Carman Barnes. Published by Werner Laurie, Ltd., 7/6 net.

This is a poignant story of a young woman from the Southern States, where civilization has a different time-beat and other moral values, where life is slow and soft and comfortable, where men take off their hats to ladies. There is space and time enough there on the pavements to do that graceful and necessary action. In New York, there are buns, rascals, bastards, where women are not safe on pavements, polo-boys gigolots, producers who want a price for jobs, which if God was a gentleman. He would not allow. For the sake of her mother's health Naomi comes from a fatherless home to find a job in New York. The story is a long drawn out statement of her progressive disillusionment, her failure to understand a different environment where sex and money are the two primeval factors, two million lighted deities, whose red glare enters her soul and damns it. Alone surrounded on all sides with an undignified squabble for survival, she protests in vain. Meris Fleischer, a big Broadway Producer lends her the patronage of his name. She is like a creeper round a python. She can't live without money, she must exist, but Fleischer sees to it that she does not get on, nor get out of his strings. He takes her along with him to his parties, where she is uncomfortable. The Producer is a charitable man, and lets people know that Naomi exists by his will, tied to his purse strings. Her love, youth personality and beauty are starved, sacrificed before these heathen gods who tread America with feet of clay. She can't love and be congruent like mere triangles. She has lost a home and in that vast impersonal beehive she does not find a solace. They are all alone. She found her liberty but a different civilization had "cracked her to pieces". Those of us who are likely to take unbalanced views about Western civilization may read this book with advantage. The author of "School girl" has made another hit.

R. V.

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Art Notes And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

KAMAT RETURNS HOME—DISTINGUISHED WORK ABROAD—"FOREIGN TUTELAGE"—MINISTER OF EDUCATION'S POLICY—MOTION PICTURE SOCIETY—DISCUSSES CRITICAL TIMES.

Mr. R. P. Kamat is not the first Indian to visit London for further studies in sculpture. There have been others. Nor is Mr. Kamat's distinction based solely on foreign certificates. This is quite necessary to remember. He is, undoubtedly, the first Indian to win the honour which the award of the Academy gold medal and of the Edward Stoll Traveling Scholarship implies. He had already made his mark as an artist of great promise in his homeland. And, it may be recalled that the "Chronicle" was the first to focuss public attention to the merits of the work of one who was then unknown to quarters accustomed to speak and write round approved "celebrities" and the approved jargon about art.

CHEAP SNEERS

Let us hope that discussions about art in India and particularly in Western India will be on a different level than the one where conventional small-talk and cheap sneers find favour and fashion. Mr. Kamat's work abroad was founded on his work at home. It was right and proper, therefore, that he should have been the recipient of the cordial welcome he was given last week by his colleagues and the staff of the School of Art.

UNDESIRABLE FEATURE

This reminds me of the air of well-nigh astronomical accuracy and righteous indignation of "A Special Correspondent" who describes for an evening contemporary "an undesirable feature of the last year's activities of Captain Solomon." His assertions are, apparently, wide-ranged and sweeping. But the main charge is, briefly and simply, that he accuses the present Director of the School of Art of an unspecified endeavour to perpetuate "foreign tutelage" in art. As the present

Director Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, happens to be one who, the "Special Correspondent" himself recognises, "had to fight against his own countrymen in power in this country" and "had to court disfavour" from them; as he happens to be one responsible for training many Indian art students, like Mr. Kamat, of brilliant attainments; as he happens, as the correspondent admits, to rescue the School of Art from the fatal attention of the Thomas Committee, from the "Shackles of the material Director of Public Instruction" (I am citing the correspondent) and classic mural painting from oblivion, we must proceed to examine the charge as honestly and dispassionately as we can. It is only right and just that we should, in all equity to him, do so. What is more likely?

PRECISE FACTS

Is the man the correspondent appreciates as a valiant champion of the interests of Indian artists in Western India likely to accomplish "an inglorious concluding episode"—I am quoting the correspondent—"of a glorious composition." Or, is it more than likely that his "countrymen in power" whom he had to fight and from whom he "had to court disfavour" found this the psychological moment for the inauguration of what the Correspondent calls "a momentous departure" in principle? Let us know the precise facts, the truth. Let us proceed from probabilities to facts. The correspondent's reference to the note circulated at the time of the last sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council, the note on which he bases his indictment of the "momentous departure," has not revealed the fact of Captain Gladstone Solomon's association with it. Has the Correspondent the facts with which he can clearly trace the responsibility for the note and the "momentous departure" he implies to Capt. Gladstone Solomon?

THE TRANSLATING PROCESS

Let us have light and more light. Let us know how the note, the statements in it, and the "momentous departure" accomplished by the Minister of Education could be translated as an "undesirable feature of the last year's activities of Captain Solomon," as his "inglorious concluding episode of a glorious composition." Every one eager for the future of art in India would be grateful to know from the correspondent the process.

"STRENUOUS TIMES"

The characteristic promptitude with which the Motion Picture Society has broadcasted its committee deliberations for the Press, and the sentiments expressed by its new president make it necessary to examine, however briefly for the moment, its present position and its future career. For, there is, as Dr. Deshmukh, the new president pointed "a strenuous time ahead of the Motion Picture Society."

He was right in sounding this cautious, helpful, note. It was necessary in view of the exalted mood with which "official" recognitions, "international" appreciation, concessions in tariffs and taxes, dinners and deputations seemed to have occupied the Society's attention. Perhaps, these are necessary evils for the cinema as for every other growing indigenous industry. But it is time it was realised that the cinema industry is unlike any other industry. It is, in fact, not solely an "industry." It can be a dynamic instrument of national regeneration. It can also be easily converted as an engine of national degradation, particularly in a country like India which is as Sir Richard Temple recently pointed out, cursed with 86 per cent. of illiterate population. It can be employed for nation building in education, art and culture. And, it can also easily be diverted for

national set-backs in social, economic and cultural regions. These are probabilities and aspects still more or less left unvisualised by the Motion Picture Society.

UNEXALTED MOOD

If the producers of the Indian pictures display, as they have in fact displayed hitherto, lukewarm interest and scant attendance even in matters and on occasions which touch them closely, it is difficult to remain exalted about the attention the Society is likely to procure at their hands for the benefit of the artists, operators and others who really make the "industry." The quantity of food produced is a good argument and right justification for state subsidies and facilities to the "industry." But the quality of food and the conditions under which it is produced is, equally rightly and necessarily, the concern of a wider national public. The Motion Picture Society is free to decide whether it will be as eagerly militant about the quality of the mental food the Indian pictures provide as it has been hitherto for their quantity, for their obvious importance as "industry." Will it be ready, willing and competent to undertake the task?

THE NEGATIVE TASK

Or, will it rest satisfied with the negative task of "official" recognition on the Board of Censors and on the "Central Organisation" which protagonists of more "active official interest" expect or may be, demand from the Society? If it can, will it exercise its influence on the Indian film producers who decorate the Society's registers as absentee members? There is, undoubtedly, "strenuous time ahead of the Motion Picture Society"—in more than the "industry" sense. As I said, the principle is obviously indisputable. Popular sanction and support to the Society's activities will depend entirely, directly and ultimately on the "popular element" and welfare in its constitution and conduct.

Kavi, An Ancient Port Reveals Instructive Archaeological Specimens In Gujarat

STORY OF CONCH-SHELL BANGLES SCULPTURE AND ARCHITECTURE

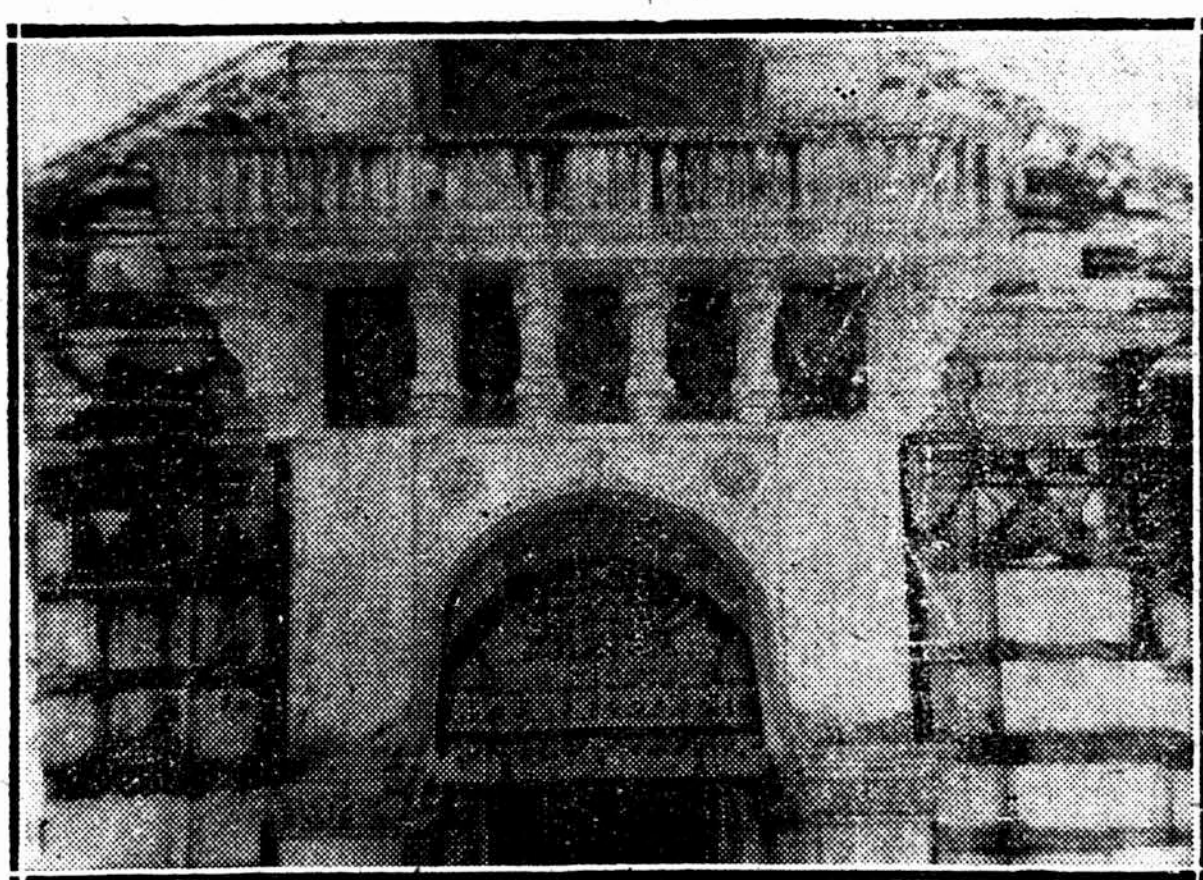
Dr. D. G. Vyas, during a recent tour in Gujarat, visited Kavi, a village of the name and ancient port in the Broach District. Dr. D. G. Vyas' photographs of the fragments of the conch-shell bangles should be of particular interest in view of similar discoveries mentioned and illustrated in a recent lecture by Dr. Dixit, the Deputy-Director of Archaeology at the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. Dr. Vyas' description of the neglected sculpture and of the Jain and Shiva temples should also be of more than common interest to students and exponents of Indian Art.

During my recent tour in Gujarat I visited "Kavi" an ancient village and port in the Broach District.

The mythological history of Kavi shows that it was probably a town of some importance in ancient times and this fact is confirmed by some old monuments that I had the opportunity of visiting there.

Of these monuments the temple of Kamleshwar seems to be the oldest. I found some autographs of pilgrims on the first storey of the temple and the oldest of these

that I could decipher was of the 15th century. It seems this temple was, then a place of pilgrimage also. Although the mandap has been whitewashed from its inner side a small unwhitewashed portion above one of the pillars showed ancient pictures, and with a little more minuteness I could see that there were decorative pictures all round up present covered up by a larger of Chunam except the small portion mentioned above. Even there I was able to take a photograph of this portion with some amount of



The Jain Mandir at Kavi—the decorated portico.

success. I am enclosing herewith copies of the photographs of the temple as well as the pictures.

SCULPTURES UNCARED FOR

There are some other temples also in a dilapidated condition and I found sculptures of various deities lying uncared for in their compounds but unfortunately it was very difficult for me to take photographs of them, though I succeeded in taking snapshots of two stone-images (enclosed herewith) lying in a corner of the temple of Tarkeshwar.

The most interesting thing that

I came across was a collection of pieces of bangles made out of conches with some conches distinctly manipulated for the purpose. I have been able to obtain a very tidy photograph of this collection which I am sending herewith. Similar bangles have been obtained from other parts of India and when I could get them from Kavi I have every reason to conclude that Gujarat was as equally advanced in this art in

(Continued on page 22.)

KATHAKALI: A Dance Study

Mr. O. K. Nambiar in this article, contributed to "Drashti" completes his informative examination of the Kathakali, the ancient dance forms of Malabar. The Kerala Kala Mandal, guided by poet Vallathol is, perhaps, the only dance institute in India aiming at systematic training in dancing. Similar dance institutes must be established in other parts of the country to explore the artistic possibilities of the other forms of dancing we, as a nation, inherit.

By O. K. NAMBIAR

Now a word about the play has to be spoken.

As I said in my last article, the play usually takes place in the houses of the chief tenants of the Raja. The itinerary of the players has no box-office motive for, except in these days when the necessities for a Pan Kerala Art Association arose, the admission was free to any one who desired to see the play; the almost negligible expenses of the play being met by the vassal who has, besides, to play the host to the actors. You can see them enter the village pedestrian-wise, the chief actors walking in the van, while the understudies burdened with immense packages labour with the coolies to bring up the "property" of the troupe. After the Raja's writ has been presented to the person concerned, a play is arranged. The Kathakali repertory contains some of the more important stories of the Puranas and if the host has a desire for anything in the nature of bloodshed, he would arrange for the performance of the story of killing of Sasy, Dhuryodhana of the fiend Narakasura. Indeed the large mass of villagers to whom the Mudra-code is a mystery, prefer the horrorism of the tragedy to the higher appeals of the dance. The play takes place at night. Beginning at eight a long play like the slaying of Dhuryodhana lasts well into the small hours may extend into broad day. It has to be admitted that a whole night's duration is out of all pro-

portion and causes a strain which, while it is great on the actors is not inconsiderable on the spectators. Quite a lot of this time is wasted on totally unnecessary delays in between episodes. It is clear that there is something very decidedly loose-knit if not in the play itself, at least in the technique of representation or stage-managing which requires to be looked into by the lovers of this art. Since like the Greek plays the plot of the story is already well-known to the spectators, irrelevant episodes may be done away within the interest of time, without, in any real sense, prejudice to the story.

Medieval Simplicity

One of the questions night performance raises is that of illumination. Kathakali is satisfied with an almost medieval simplicity as regards lighting. The days of incandescent illumination were not in the minds of these who devised and evolved the art; as such, the requirements of mild lighting alone were considered and supplied. I am not prepared to say the introduction of gas illumination and electric lights in Kathakali is in bad taste, for have they not the manifest advantage of revealing the face and movements of the actor more clearly than is possible with the fitful flame of an old-fashioned Nilavilakku? But a brighter light is in the interest,



Prince Shishupala (Mahabharata character).

rather of a wider spectatory than in the interest of Kathakali and it may be argued that is again in the interest of the Pan Kerala Art Association funds. But the originators of Kathakali had not thought of the days of the fall of Kathakali, or that a box office would be required to buttress up the falling glory of the art. Therefore their idea of a Kathakali crowd could not have exceeded some two hundred spectators a number that could seat itself within clear visual distance of the performance even when the lighting arrangement was a sole Nilavilakku with its double wick.

You have to sit on the carpet or mat spread on the ground in the spacious yard of the household. The performance is open

air and the stars shine above your head. The part of the yard where the performers appear is sheltered with cadjan on four poles. There is no stage or platform set for the actors to come upon, they appear on the same floor and elevation as you sit upon; no illusion of distance is sought to be imposed the play itself being of a category sufficiently removed from the ordinary to require any such trick. One noticeable thing is the absence of a back-cloth. I have always felt this a great draw-back for nothing would be more suitable to a play of Kathakali's type than a background of one single colour black, red, or white as the case may be, harmonising the colour with the general emotional "motif" of the play. Thus a dark red hanging for Dhuryodhana Vadham would greatly tend to strengthen the value of tragical suggestion to the eye. The practice borrowed from the Tamil decadent stage and greatly applauded by certain people and introduced into Kathakali recently, of scenic hanging comes in at this point for its share of condemnation. The Kathakali should not be confused with the drama. Though a Drasya Ka' it has a technique in impressionistic and suggestive symbolism that has its own distinctive sphere of influence and appeal element of life, just as the Drama scores it own in the technique of realism and lives constantly in the element of realistic illusion. The Kathakali back cloth should not aim at anything more than conveying the predominant mood of the play by suggestive colour: somewhat in the manner of the impressionistic background in a Russian Ballet which conveys the motif in one bold stroke, as it were, to the eye of the spectator. Scenic realism in Kathakali is a clash of artistic objectives and must be avoided.

Actors And Spectators

Before I describe the play proper I must say a word about a very important point, namely, the relationship between the spectators and the actors. The position of the actors and the way the spectators arrange themselves always produced an "apron-stage" condition without there being any such in reality. Thus the actor was not only faced with the spectators in front of him but had them to his left and right, a circumstance familiar to the students of Elizabethan stage. This condition is partly due to the



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feeble lighting and partly due to the lack of a properly fashioned proscenium, for whenever the crowd became large people in the back rows unable to see clearly were obliged to come forward and take their station near the actor-group wherever there was room, thus overflowing into two arms on either side of the group. This is disadvantageous to the spectators on either side of the actor, who in all cases faces the rows in front. Kathakali though like the Elizabethan drama in the force of its poetry is unlike it in that its quality is "pictorial" rather than the "statuesque" suited to the "apron stage." I need not go into a further discussion of the play to prove this. It is enough to look at just one item of costume, and a very important and striking item at that, to infer this. In the construction of the crown or head-dress care is taken to present only two of the three dimensions, the aim of the costumer who was also by a happy chance the originator of the improved play being a two dimensional pictorial effect at for a proscenium and not a three dimensional statuesqueness suitable to the needs of a projecting three-edged platform.

The play is announced in the village in a peculiar manner. Handbills were then unknown. Village gossip may be counted upon to give publicity to the arrival of the troupe, but the players, as a rule, do their own advertising. Half an hour or so before the play is due to begin the instrumentalists fall in on the dance area and commence the announcement flourish. It can be heard far and wide. The villagers are now aware of the performance while shrewd ears are able to make out the very name of the play from the particular rhythm of the drum beats, a fact which is borne out by the testimony of an old virtuoso of the art that I am acquainted with, though I have to confess it is far beyond me. Well, soon they are joined by the vocalists. After the usual orthodox invocation two boys are seen holding up a screen or Javanika, the drop-curtain of Kathakali, and the audience are expectant.

The Curtain

Scholars assure me that the drop-curtain is a Greek influence on Hindu Drama as signified by the name. (Javana: Greek); it does not matter whether the drop-curtain idea travelled from West to East or East to west so long as we feel its utility. I have always felt this curtain device in Kathakali very crude and have sincerely sympathised with the urchins who have to hold it up in position often for interminable time. A properly fashioned proscenium with wings for the actors to emerge from would at least save the urchins from stiff arm even if it will not dispense with the curtain altogether. The drop-curtain of the modern stage may be adopted to very good advantage which once raised the episodes or movements of the play can be regulated by the actor or actors emerging from the wing in a definite number of entree as in a ballet. After the curtain has been held in position for some time by the lads we are aware of some movements behind the sheet. The cloth is suddenly let fall to, the ground and we behold two characters in costume discovered to our sight. These are the characters for the introduction of the play. They have seldom any bearing on or part in the play. If they play it is playing for time for in the tiring-room the principal characters are being touched up with elaborate care. These two actors indulge in a species of cabaret going through the different rhythmic steps and well timed movements the cadence of the instruments melt into the cadence of the physical movements of the actors. After this



Kathakali Costume: (left) "Asura" (Demon) character with the red beard; (right) "Hanuman" (the Ramayan character of the Monkey-God).

the serious business of the play begins.

The principle of surprise largely governs the stage-appearance of the chief characters. The screen with its human holders brusquely letting out the concealed characters by an abrupt dropping of the cloth has all the advantages of a Jack-in-the-box startle, but aesthetically this practice is defenceless. No theatre-goer desires to be surprised by an "actorial" ambush. However, when it comes to the Asura characters it has its own advantages for in his case instead of the boys dropping the cloth it is he who pulls the screen off, a procedure executed in a series of violent impressionistic gestures that convey the idea of a turbulent resistless and evil energy. The occasional emergence of the monstrous countenance with its unearthly designs and colours sufficiently impressive of the bizarre is a clever piece of impressionistic business and accustoms us gradually to the overpowering awful by giving us as it were small visual doses of it. The entrance of the Nichapatras is not dignified by a screen.

The variety of characters and dances depend on the story of the play. The whole night is at their disposal and no attempt is made at compression or selection; The story of the Slaying of Dhuryodhana has thus most of the earlier episodes of the Maha Bharatha. Entertaining as this would be to experts in Kathakali mudra it is overlooking the layman and the dilettanti who compose the bulk of the spectator. Far from me to suggest that Kathakali should sacrifice to please the herd at ease; but it may be remembered that the tastes of our times (shaped largely by a modern world of haste and hurry) require a far shorter duration. I mention it here because it is one of the points that needs notice.

Handling A Tragedy

Ever since the Greek drama set the laudable example of doing all blood spilling off the stage we have come to set our face sternly on all horrorism in anything that seeks to be above melodrama. Therefore when we find a sample of crude and cold gore-stuff in Kathakali we are apt to ask ourselves whether it is not a falling off from the high artistic ideals it constantly maintains. When after a duel Bhima rips open the abdomen of the fallen adversary (the whole fight is done in clever impressionistic mudras) and tears out half a yard of coloured cord which does shabby duty for entrails the repulsiveness of the finale mars all

the artistic beauty of the contest. Why then did the play-makers present this? For one thing the Miltonic "calm of peace all passions spent" ideal or Aristotelean aim of tragedy was not in the artistic credo of the Kathakali originator. Such a view of tragedy (tragedy itself was alien to Hindu dramatic practice, there being only one tragedy in all Sanskrit literature) was not in the Hindu line. A tragical ending to a character as a punishment, they thought must involve all the details and circumstance of horror sufficiently appalling to on-lookers as a dread lesson in simple ethics. There is a childish naivete about such moral instruction the same as the Coventry or York cycle held forth to the medieval mind in the pageant-tries of the moralities. Here the artistic motive is subordinated to the ethical and to the extent that they are at variance there is aesthetic loss. It has however to be stated that to the uninitiated crowd there is no episode which contributes to their enjoyment so much as this in which half a yard of cord is to be taken for human gut.

I have here touched upon only those aspects of the play, especially those debatable points which require to be examined in the light of present day outlook on art. The Kathakali reformer should be by no means be hasty and he will have constantly to bear in mind the unique technique of the play which may receive violence if the reformation is based on the models of the drama or what comes nearer it, the Dance Kathakali is different from the dance though it involves it. For there is the additional factor of symbolic technique to consider—a symbolism impressionistic and highly suggestive and not elementarily gestural or purely emotional as those of the Chinese or Japanese. The incorporation of the allegoric element in the stories of the Cherry Blossom and the story of the Tarter's Chinese bride allow of not a little conventional posturing. Though conventional posturing is interpretative within certain limits it lacks the implicit suggestive value and impressionistic force of Kathakali. The intellectual appeal of the sixty four Bharatha Natya codes as employed in Kathakali too is absent.

That "the dance is a physical outlet for emotion" is true only within certain limits. The emotion must be subordinated to the "plastic stresses" of harmony, rhythm, unity. To vary Wordsworth's famous maxim on poetry, it must be emotion physically expressed in a sort of tranquillity, the rhythmic and harmonising faculties of the mind having played upon that emotion in the inter-

val, while the attendant brain devises a suitable form and dance pattern which will interpret to the maximum that emotional exultation in accordance with the prejudices and fashions of the time and race. It is precisely the operation of this faculty that prevents dance from being a mere gamble or caper and poetry from being wild incoherent ejaculation. If, as a dancer, I interpret an emotion like exultation by throwing up my arms and standing on one toe I am sure that there will be a lot to applaud me among the Philistines but the truth is that I was acrobatic instead of dancing. If dance is mere physical expression of an emotional stimulus, then a straight from the shoulder on the critic's lower jaw constitutes dancing.

The Mudras

It is not possible in an essay like this to do justice to the symbols used in the play. They have to be seen to be understood. I must stress again the point I have made clear that either the Kathakali "raga" should be leisurely or that the vocalist should make due pauses at descriptive passages to give time for the actor to develop the mudra combination required. Or the songster must repeat the lines. A chief quality of Kathakali songs is the magnificent descriptive passages, which are written with an eye to mudra possibilities.

A story goes that when once the great poet Vallathol was witnessing a performance, a clever actor taking advantage of a pause, indulged in an impromptu mudra-display based on one of the poet's own slokas descriptive of Swarga. The poet was immediately able to recognise the sloka as his own purely from the mudras employed. The possibilities of the code will now be recognised. Mrs. Stan Harding, the American exponent of Kathakali, is known to have carried on a long conversation with her tutor whose knowledge of English was negligible.

The appeal of Kathakali in spite of its code is straight. That is the rare beauty of this art.

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BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

BOOK NOTES

"The Next Five Years: An Essay in Political Agreement" embodies the views of a group drawn from all schools of political thought, and works out in detail suggestions made some six months ago in two manifestos on liberty and democratic leadership which were signed by over 150 well-known men and women in Great Britain.

The Oxford University Press will shortly publish "Land and Unemployment," by J.F. Muirhead. The interest of this posthumous work by Dr. Muirhead is that he sees in the single tax not a measure of Socialism but a bulwark against Socialism and all extreme forms of State control. A very thorough student of Henry George, and a disarmingly enthusiastic believer in the single tax, he devoted many years at the end of his life to compiling and documenting this statement of his political beliefs.

To "The Way of the Dictators" by Lewis Broad and Leonard Russel. Mr. Lloyd George has written an introduction. Could events such as those seen abroad during the last few years occur in England? The purpose of this book is to attempt a satisfactory answer to this question and to give the facts about dictatorship as distinct from the theories and criticisms which are voiced everywhere.

Mr. Oliver Baldwin has undertaken a difficult task in writing "The Coming of Aissa" (Grayson, 8s. 6d.) which is "the life of Aissa ben Yusuf of El Naseerta, otherwise known as Jesus of Nazareth." Mr. Baldwin deeply admires the man Jesus, seeing him as man only. He is anxious to free him of Anglo-Saxon sentiment and to show him as an Eastern.

STRAY BIRDS

"Pakhira"—Stray Birds—in Sindhi by Sadhu T. L. Vaswani is a booklet in the series of "Sant Mala", issued by the "Dawn" Office at Hyderabad (Sind), to propagate the teachings of the Sadhu. This booklet comprises a collection from Sadhu Vaswani's autographic notes, put down by him in the albums of his disciples, who generally present them to him with a request for the purpose on almost every Thursday, which is his Silence Day. Some of the scrap-jottings should indeed prove inspiring, specially to his disciples.

ESSBEE.

A MEMOIR OF GUJARAT

(Continued from page 16.) cording to the evidence of most of the memoir writers, Wall hailed from Aurangabad. But the writer of the memoir under notice has tried to solve this knotty problem by opining that Gujarat and the Deccan were parts of one and the same province which seems to be doubtful. But this solution, too does not help us much in deciding the point at issue, viz. the original home of Wall.

It may be mentioned that Maulvi Abdul Haq who contributes a very learned foreword to this useful memoir of poets, has edited the work with the help of two manuscript copies of which one is in possession of the Bombay University. It may also be mentioned here that this valuable manuscript was originally purchased some years back by Prof. Shaikh Abdul Qadir Sarfaraz on behalf of the Bombay Government, and is fortunately in a very good condition.

The memoir is a useful addition to the Urdu literature.

Z. A. B.

"INQUILAB MUSIC"

Where East Plus West Is Best

(By K. A. C.)

INTERNATIONAL NEEDS OF MUSIC: By Kanailal H. Vakil. Price 4 annas. A Drashti publication.

This interesting brochure by Mr. Kanailal Vakil is an intelligent summation of the condition of Indian music as it obtains today, and is a fervent appeal to Indian artistes and the lovers of Indian music to cast off their purdah and establish international contacts. Mr. Vakil has not meant his brochure to be a copy-book maxim for Indian artistes. As an intelligent and disinterested student, he has given them useful hints to pool their resources and mobilize their forces for the common cause. It is in short an "intelligent man's Guide to Indian Artistic."

BRIDGE THE GULF

Nobody will deny that there is a distinct note and a charm peculiarly its own in Indian music. But this does not explain the big gulf that exists between different schools of music in India itself. As Mr. Vakil succinctly observes "Too long have the differences and peculiarities—not always the index to appreciable distinction in values—of art, been mistaken as its final justification, if not altogether as its final achievement." The so-called differences among different schools of Indian music are not at all fundamental but only incidental, pertaining more to peculiarities and even to idiosyncracies which have been established as vogue by certain types of artistes. The hero-worshippers of these artistes persist in following in the same groove of their masters and gradually the groove becomes a gulf. As a critic of music recently put it, "There is more 'sangati' than 'sangeeth' in the present-day music world." This tendency of attempting to make the incidentals and trifles into fundamentals should go, before unity among the schools of Indian music can be thought of.

BATTLE OF NOTATION

Before international contacts can be established, the problem of All-India contact for the different schools of musical thought has to be achieved. From two main schools, Karnatak and Hindustani, every province has developed a school of its own with its own exclusive paraphernalia. While the artistes in the South are scrupulously careful about "Laya" the Northern school concentrates on "Sruti". Thus we have the unfortunate spectacle of the Indian music world not only divided, but practically fragmented. The battle for a common notation is still going on between the "Bhatkande" school and Pandit Onkarnath's followers and both have not

progressed further than the committee stage since the last All-India Music Conference.

While artistes are living in a warring world of their own, disinterested lovers of music are moving with the times. The radio has brought with it an element of internationalism, which is growing strong day by day. The best in the music of the West is as much appreciated as the master pieces of the East. The listeners are gradually developing a cosmopolitan taste which cuts across the barriers of the orthodox school of music. Proofs are not wanting that the best minds both in the East and in the West are actively encouraging this unifying tendency.

WEST COMES TO EAST

When Pandit Onkarnath had been to Italy and gave a recital of Indian music before Signor Mussolini and other Italian artistes. Il Duce is reported to have termed Indian music as too tame, and feminine, and demanded some martial note. When Panditji complied with the request Il Duce was so much captivated by that song that he got it notated by a great Italian composer.

A few months back, the Russian ballet dancers who opened a short season here attended a dance recital given at the Opera House. A Bombay woman amateur rendered a popular song, and they were so much fascinated with its melody and rhythm that they ran to get it notated on the spot. These two instances illustrate the hunger of the West to capture the melody of the East and lose itself in it, just as the Gopis of old danced to the tune of Krishna's flute even forgetting their daily avocation.

Coming nearer home, we have the unique example of Uday Shankar who, like a true artist, has broken the barrier of orthodox pandits and has incorporated the charming and beautiful notes from all parts of India in his orchestra. On his return from the South when he opened his season in Bombay, his troupe rendered two popular South Indian songs—"Neethicharanu" and "Raghunayaka" which were much appreciated by the audience, who did not even care to know their geographical origin. Moreover the nation-wide popularity of the "Vande Mataram" song which is purely Bengali in origin shows that the country as a whole can appreciate good music, irrespective of barriers of schools, made much of by the orthodox section. If Indian artistes fail to appraise the new tendency and refuse to

BOOKS RECEIVED

One hour before Dawn, by Valentine (Ward Lock.)

Lyrics of the South, by Percy Macqueen (Associated Publishers, Madras.)

Income Tax Handy Calculator—1935-36, by F. X. Alphonso, Bombay. Price Re. 1.

Proceedings of the South Indian Shorthand Writers' Conference, 1934, Bangalore.

The Prophet Mohammed, by Swami Bholanath (Registrar, Lucknow University) Price As. 4.

The Ahmadiyya Anjuman Isha'at-i-Islam, by Maulana Muhammad Ali, (Ahmadiyya Buildings, Lahore.)

Tarwanikhani Tejchhayya (Gujarat) (Saurashtra office, Ranpur) Price As. 8.

Arthik Bhugol (Guj.) (Dakshinamurthi Prakashan Mandir, Bhavnagar) Price Rs. 4.

Janavu Joie (Guj.) by S. R. Shah (Dakshinamurthi Prakashan Mandir, Bhavnagar) Price As. 5.

Mota Thaisu Tyare (Guj.) by Jayantilal Oza (Dakshinamurthi Prakashan Mandir, Bhavnagar) Price As. 5.

Karmayogi Rajeshwar (Guj.) by C. V. Shah (Prajabandu office, Ahmedabad) Price Rs. 1/12/0.

Mother India, by Anil Baran (Gita Prachar Karyalaya, Calcutta) Price As. 8.

A committee has been formed in Denmark to arrange a fitting memorial to Hans Andersen who died sixty years ago. There is to be a competition open to sculptors artists and others for the best design for a monument.

move with the time spirit, they will ultimately find themselves lagging behind. They must establish contacts, stimulate the spread of musical culture, respond to the call coming from other nations, harness all energies and dedicate the same on the altar of music.

SPARE THE WORDS

Coming to interpretation of music, the Indian artistes are the worst sinners, in the sense that many of them ignore the relation and importance of words to music. It is not a paradox to say that the skill of an artiste is measured by the way in which he successfully murders words in a song. While the artiste in the South to whom music seems to be pure mathematics makes a song as a problem in "Vugar froction" artistes in the North use it as an occasion for vocal gymnastics, with the result melody and rhythm are conspicuous by their absence. This tendency must go, if the aim of the artistes is to produce real musical effect.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Next comes the problem of musical instruments whose range and volume of sound have not improved to suit modern needs. The advent of the radio and the talkies has brought about a revolution in the world of music. Indian orchestras have come into vogue and have accentuated the need for high pitch instruments. During Mrs. Vishalakshi's performances in Bombay, the beauty of "Veena" with its infinite capacity for "Gamaka" was mostly lost in orchestration. Even well-known orchestra parties render only few items in chorus and then break up into solos and duets. So here is a field where science can aid music.

Music is considered to be a panacea for many of the ills of the world. It is a great unifying force which cuts across barriers of nationalities and communities, and Indian artistes can play a useful role, if they realise their true mission. The doctrine of East is East and West is West has been exploded. As in all things, in music also, East plus West is best.

"STRANGEST FEAT OF MAGIC SEEN BY ME"

Readers of the Sunday "Chronicle" are invited to describe the strangest feat of magic personally witnessed by them, in their life-time so far.

The sender of the most interesting, but genuinely true story of such a feat, will be awarded a prize of Rs. 10.

The story should not exceed 500 words in length and should be addressed to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" (Sunday Edition), Fort, Bombay, and sent so as to reach the office of this journal not later than 6 p.m. on 4th September, 1935.

The result of the competition will be announced in the Sunday "Chronicle" of 15th September, 1935.

The Editor's decision in this Competition will be final and binding on all competitors, no correspondence on the subject of the Award being permitted.

N.B.—The Editor reserves the right to publish in the Sunday "Chronicle" any or all of the stories submitted by the competitors.

A Page About Women

BLIND GIRL'S SUCCESS

Theology At Cambridge

An 18-year-old blind poetess, who failed to gain an open scholarship to Cambridge, did so well in competition with the best-sighted women of her year that both Girton and Newnham offered to accept her as a member.

The girl, Miss Ruth Hitchcock, has chosen Newnham, and will go into residence next October.

It is her intention to study theology—an unusual line of study for women.

Miss Hitchcock, who is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P.W. Hitchcock, of Ipswich, was blinded by illness at the age of 11 months.

For the past 12 years she has been a pupil of Chorleywood College, which is run by the National Institute for the Blind.

Her school career has been an outstanding success. At 14 she passed the piano examination of the Associated Board and the Royal Academy of Music, and at 16 gained her school certificate with honours.

71 GROUNDS IN DIVORCE SUIT

Mrs. Elizabeth T. Ross, a school teacher, of White Plains, New York State has broken all divorce court records by entering a suit, claiming divorce on seventy-one different grounds.

Among other things she charges her husband with knocking her down, cutting the wire of her bed side reading lamp and sending her presents of expensive flowers to be paid for cash on delivery.

She also alleges that he refused to come home to dinner; called her a millstone round his neck; abused her for not having lunch ready on the only day in six years he came home to lunch, and gave her no money for food and knocked her down when she asked for it.

WEDDING PRESENTS ARE "SILLY"

"No wedding presents, please," is the unusual message on the cards of invitation to the wedding of Professor Colin Clark, of Cambridge, and Miss Marjorie Tattersall.

"We made the request because we think the giving of wedding presents is a very silly custom," Miss Tattersall said to a "Sunday Express" representative.

"If we invite people to a party, we don't think it right that they should feel they are expected to bring a present, especially people we do not know particularly well.

"Intimate friends are giving us presents, but that is different."

ONLY DAY WORK FOR WOMEN

A Bill has been presented to the House of Lords making it illegal for women to be employed in factories between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m.

The only exception to the night work ban will be in the case of not normally engaged in manual work, who have had this provision inserted at their own request, as they think that otherwise their promotion might be prejudiced.

How She Discarded Purdah

Lady Shafi Describes Her Experiences

"When I broke open the door of purdah and seclusion to press my claims to God's air and the sun my mother did not speak to me for a year," thus stated Lady Shafi who has recently arrived in Calcutta to settle there almost permanently after the appointment of her younger son as an officer under the P. & O. "I was allowed to learn just as much Urdu as would be sufficient to acquire religious knowledge through it but there was a vehement opposition when it was whispered that I should learn English as well, as this language was considered nothing but a vehicle of evil and immorality. To maintain chastity and innocence it was necessary to remain illiterate and ignorant. Such were the opinions expressed by the ladies of old views and ideals." "When I discarded purdah and came out" she said, "I found no lady of rank to stand by me and help me in the emancipation of our Indian sisters. I was alone, and did all I could to preach the value of open air and refreshing atmosphere without the 'Zenana.' In all my work and activities I had a great deal to depend on my late lamented husband (Mian Sir Muhammad Shafi) who always came to my relief and support and with his encouragement I launched progressive schemes for the welfare of Indian womanhood."

She being a lady of rank in the Punjab her example was followed soon by many respectable families, and it is largely due to the example set by her that the Muslim ladies of the Punjab are on their way to progress and reform. Her influence on her large family was great. The achievements of her elder daughter Begam Shah Nawaz are well-known to the public. Her second daughter,

wife of Mr. Bashir Ahmad, B. A. (Oxon) is a lady of journalistic taste and assists her husband in the publication of 'Humayun' a well-known literary journal of India. Her two grand-daughters, Mumtaz Shah Nawaz and Nasim Shah Nawaz are exceptionally clever girls of manifold accomplishments. The former is a poetess of no mean genius and uses English for her composition while the latter is a brilliant student of a college in the Punjab.

CONDITIONS OF BENGAL.

When questioned about the condition of Muslim women in Bengal she said, "They are very backward and have no pioneer to be their guide and it will take a long time to see them on the path of learning and education. Even Muslim men have no sufficient liberal education, and the destiny of women is in the hands of men. There is little hope for the Muslim women unless Muslim men are liberally educated."

She has volunteered her services for the emancipation of women in Bengal. It is a unique opportunity that Muslim women in Bengal have in her person. It is hoped the Muslim ladies of Bengal will seize this opportunity offered by her in furthering useful schemes towards the emancipation and progress of Muslim womanhood of Bengal.

She spoke very highly of the Hindu women engaged in educative and progressive works and expressed her great satisfaction at the rapid progress they are making day by day. Lastly she said: "It is my heart's desire that Muslim and Hindu sisters of India should progress and prosper but I would denounce their tendency of aping foreign dresses and fashions."

"SAVE THE MOTHER"

British Health Ministry Plans Free Clinics, Nurses, Doctors And Home Help

Sir Kingsley Wood, British Minister of Health, is contemplating a nation-wide plan to save the lives of mothers, according to the "Sunday Express."

There was an increase of more than fifty in the number of maternal deaths last year, bringing the total to more than 3,000 for the year.

Medical experts sent to investigate the causes of death in the thirty "black areas" (where more than five per 1,000 of the mothers died) are now returning with their reports.

If they reveal a general underlying cause for any large proportion of the deaths, steps will be taken to counter it as quickly as possible.

FREE NOURISHMENT:

In the meantime, the following orders are being given:—

All local authorities must set up an adequate number of maternity and child welfare clinics.

Propaganda work must be undertaken to persuade mothers to use these clinics.

Milk and other nourishing foods are to be distributed through the clinics to women in need of them.

Nursing attendance is to be made available to every woman who needs it, either by (a) district nursing service; (b) a municipal staff of mid-wives; (c) the council paying for private nurses.

The services of a doctor to be made available, at the council's expense, for women who cannot afford a doctor.

Specialists to be retained by councils, on a consulting basis, to deal with abnormal cases. More maternity wards and beds to be provided in hospitals.

Home helps to be provided to look after domestic affairs without payment if necessary while the mother is incapacitated.

Midwives and doctors to receive more extensive training.

Midwives who have been in practice a number of years to receive refresher courses in hospitals, to bring their methods up to date.

WOMAN DEFIES JUDGE

My Personal Liberty Is Dear To Me, She Protests

A young and pretty wife of a doctor was committed to Holloway Prison recently by Mr. Justice Clauson in the Chancery Division.

The reason he told her, was that she had "deliberately disobeyed an order made by Mr. Justice Farwell that she was not to molest her husband, or go to Bourne (Lincs) without his written consent."

The application for the wife's committal was made on behalf of the husband, Dr. John Alexander Galletly, Lincolnshire.

Mr. H.S.G. Buckmaster (for the doctor) said the Judge's order was made on March 5, but in spite of it she had insisted on seeing her husband and had threatened to circularise residents of Bourne with what she called a history of her married life.

"AS A PROTEST."

Mr. Justice Clauson asked Mrs. Galletly: Are you prepared to obey Mr. Justice Farwell's order?"

Mrs. Galletly: My personal liberty is dear to me. I went to Bourne as a protest.

The Judge: Are you prepared to obey the order?

Mrs. Galletly said she must refuse.

The Judge then handed her over to the tipstaff and told her: "As soon as it is proper for an application to be made you will have every facility to make it."

WORLD CONGRESS OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

A congress of the international alliance of Lyceum Clubs, membership of which is limited to women, is to be held in Berlin on September 25.

NO BARE LEGS

A New York cable says:— The Mayor of Yonkers has authorised a by-law passed by the board of aldermen forbidding women over sixteen to appear publicly in short bathing costumes or hiking shorts.

The by-law provides a maximum penalty of a \$30 fine or 30 days' imprisonment. On a second conviction both the fine and imprisonment may be imposed.

GIRL ATHLETE'S RECORD

Miss Elizabeth Paul, a student of Mary Wamaker High School, recently ran 100 yards in 11 seconds which is a record timing for women.

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"GHOSTS"

"CHRONICLE" Readers Tell Of Unearthly

A LOCO FIREMAN'S ORDEAL

It happened a year ago on one of those typical deserted stations, which are so numerous spread all over in North-Western Railway. I was then employed as a fireman in the Loco Shed. Unfortunately our residential quarters were situated about four miles from the Shed. I had a motor cycle, which, though a little weather beaten, was my conveyance every day to the Shed.

One evening, whilst returning home after a hazardous game of cricket, I collided with a stone and was thrown down from my bike. I escaped with minor injuries. I was not worried about the bike, but the problem of conveyance was the centre of my thought. However, I managed to bring the cycle home, when the skilful hands of my servant were soon attending me and my cycle.

I could not take my dinner in peace as the thoughts of conveyance to the Shed were present and had to be solved. I am a man who believes in "Duty first and pleasure after" and finally I came to the conclusion that I had to walk over the distance to the Shed.

I left home about 11 p.m. I took the short route which passed through a deserted graveyard. As a rule I am a non-believer in Spirits. The road which lay before me was a little lonely and I was engrossed in thoughts of the coming cricket match and whistling a soft tune, I was walking along the road. To all outward appearances the night was a picture of perfect harmony and bliss, the moon giving an occasional peep from the clouds. I looked at my wrist-watch—the time was nearly 11-30 p.m. I had pretty nearly covered half the distance—when, all of a sudden, I heard a slight noise at my rear. I paid no attention to it, but again I heard the same noise to my left and right. It appeared to me that somebody was following. As I told you before I am non-believer in "Spiritual" phenomena. I thought that some beast of prey was following me and then all of a sudden it dawned on me that I was now in the middle of the far famed and much dreaded graveyard. I walked ahead, and then I heard a faint voice calling me by my name! I was thunderstruck and was wondering who was there that knew my name in that wilderness. Well, I quickened my pace and had hardly taken a few steps, when all of a sudden there appeared before me, right in the centre of the road, an apparition like a Circle.

You can imagine how I felt! I thought my eyes were deceiving me and then I realized that perhaps the Circle was nothing but my own confused thoughts. Anyway I advanced towards it. The Circle also advanced and then it started to take shape! Merciful God! what could this be! Then, to my greatest surprise, I found a most hideous form, with fire coming out from his mouth and nostrils blocking my way. By this time, dear reader, you can imagine what my personal feelings would have been! I was rooted to the ground, my teeth were chattering and I was shaking. The apparition advanced again. Oh! those horrible and dreadful eyes were looking up as if they were going to devour me.

I retreated a few steps, and then in flash I remembered about

TRUE GHOST STORIES

Result Of Competition

The prize of Rs. 10, which we offered last month for "the most interesting, but entirely true, story of actual personal vision of a ghost," has been awarded to Mr. Richard Garbo, the writer of the first among the stories published today on this and opposite pages. There are a few more stories, sent by our readers, which have been found by us to be sufficiently interesting to merit publication. They will be published in our issue of Sunday next.—Ed. "B. C."

the resolve which I had taken as a precaution before starting from home. I remember I tried to raise my hand, but it refused to work and, then, like a million thunders the apparition spoke in a gruff voice. I could not follow what it said and then it raised its both hands and advanced towards me in a most fantastic and threatening attitude. This was the last that I could stand. I recited a prayer and thought my time had come and shut my eyes, and then all went black.

When I regained consciousness I found myself lying outside the graveyard. The day had dawned, the birds were singing and the sun was playing on my face. It is a year since this occurrence took place and I have passed through hundreds of obstacles in life, but I cannot solve the mystery as yet. I still see this apparition in my dreams and it is a source of constant menace to my health.

RICHARD GARBO.

Bombay.

A STUDENT'S NIGHT OF TERROR

As a hardworking student by nature I used to occupy a corner room in my house.

If I remember well it was Thursday when after a brisk horse ride, I took my meals and was busy reading the soul-stirring ghost scene from Shakespeare's "Macbeth". Hardly had I gone through a page when sleep overtook me and I began to doze with the book in my hand.

All of a sudden some voice awoke me from my sleep. I found myself in the chair with the book in my hand. The lamp was not burning. Perhaps, it had been extinguished by a gust of wind finding its way through the ventilators. I searched for a match-box, but my attempt was of no avail. Suddenly I remembered to have put it under the pillow. My bed lay beside my chair which I occupied. I sprang up to get the match-box and tried to light the candle, but soon I found myself buried in the chair. I did not know why! My body began to perspire and I became dumb. My eyes then caught sight of an enormous body lying prostrate in my bed. I tried to shout for help, but I was not myself and I seemed to have lost the balance of my mind. I tried to rise up, but even my legs failed to come to my rescue. I looked at the figure, thinking that my eyes might have deceived me. The third time I looked I found my bed empty. I pulled up my courage, rose to my feet and went near the bed. I very hastily took the match-box and lighted the candle to ascertain the reality of the apparition. Then I tried to sleep, but sleep was out of question. That giant figure of a ghost had left me mentally in a deplorable state.

However, I again began contemplating over the reality of the in-

cident. Five minutes passed and I again felt uneasy when my bed began to move. This fully convinced me of the presence of a ghost in the room. I found the furniture of my room actually in motion and my books fell from the table. My heart sank within me. Truly, the most thrilling incident witnessed by an human being would not have been half as terrible as the one which I encountered. All this took place within five minutes, but the period appeared to be in hours, for at such moments time loses its proportion. Fortunately I was saved. Religion came to my rescue as recited some holy pieces and the trouble seemed to have gone.

Rain fell heavily, I became comfortable and slept soundly. With the dawn I awoke and to my surprise I found the furniture actually displaced. Any other human being would have perished, but somehow I survived, though much perplexed and terrified. My mind retained every detail of the incident of that night, but I was afraid to tell it to any one of the members of my family, for they might have taken me to be a fool and a chicken-hearted person. Perhaps, they would have thought all this to be merely the production of my imagination or an idle dream. So I kept quiet and now I have found the right opportunity of giving it to my fellow-readers of the "Bombay Chronicle."

MUSTAQA A. PATEL.

Bhiwand!

A RAMBLE WITH A

GHOST

Our school was closed for the May vacation, so I was in Goa, at Calangute, to enjoy my holidays. As the shore of Calangute is the Mecca of holiday makers, I visited the place every day. As usual, on the 25th May (1933) at 5 p.m. I set out to go to the sea-beach. On the shore after wandering about for some time, I sat down with some of my friends, to have a game of cards. Here I was late, it must have been 9 o'clock. It was so dark that I could hardly see the way, and to make the matters worse, I had neither the torch light, nor the match-box. Fortunately, nearby there was a fisherman's cottage where I went and borrowed some palm-tree leaves, lighted them and began my journey home.

When I had walked for about 5 minutes, to my great disappointment a sudden storm burst, and down poured the rain heavily. In the middle of Poriat (a playing ground) I was left alone, my lights all blown off. I was nervous and nearly fainted, but in a moment I was up on my feet, for just a yard or two in front of me there was a tall man dressed in full spotless white, going in the direction of my house. He was

moving steadily, looking neither this side nor that. I tried to follow him, but I could not reach him,—faster I moved taster he seemed to go. I called out to him but he would not speak. I could distinctly hear his footsteps, but I could not see his legs touching the ground. Some fear crept in me, I knew not why. I wandered after him for more than four hours, but there was no sign of reaching home. I was desperate, but I could not leave him, some force attracted me towards him.

At last I saw a light far away and the figure in front of me disappeared. I was shocked and my body was practically transformed into a stone. The light which was visible at a distance was approaching nearer and I could see some people coming, and I recognised them and knew that they were my relations out in search of me. Now I came to know that I was standing on the edge of a deep well.

They came to me, and called out to me, but I could not speak. I knew that I was standing on the edge of a deep well, but my legs would not move and the only thing that I can remember now is that some one pulled me down and some cold water was thrown on me. Only then I realised that the whole night I was rambling about with a Ghost.

JOHNIE.

Bombay.

A STRANGE EXPERIENCE

Most of the curious ghost stories that appear in the various journals of the country are secondary impressions divorced from reality; but here is one which is my personal experience and I give it to the readers exactly as I have felt it.

The most thrilling yet the most dreadful experience that I ever had in my life, and which might ever remain shrouded in mystery occurred exactly two years ago when I was in Jubbulpore. I sauntered along one evening with two of my friends on an unrequented road running parallel to a cemetery nearby. The very idea of recollection of that terrible and blood-curdling occurrence, which will be given credence to with difficulty, sends the blood up my veins and makes the hair stand on their ends. Incredible though it may appear, yet it is as real as my own existence. It is neither a fabrication nor a fiction. It is not a story handed down from generation to generation nor repeated and manipulated one thousand and one times by old cronies; neither is it taken out of the fables of the 'Arabian Nights' and moulded to hold spell bound the curiosity and interest of the readers, but it is a personal experience of one who will remain wondrously expectant to find out the clue which leads to the solution of this labyrinthine problem. Do ghosts really exist, I ask?

As it happened, the dusk had fallen and we were returning home, having wandered long on a lonely road. The moon had not yet risen and all around it was enveloped in darkness. Dark grey clouds hovered on the sky and some blushing star showed its radiant face and as quickly covered it. Precise time I cannot tell, but it was between eight and nine o'clock when we were suddenly and to our great horror

WE HAVE SEEN

Apparitions They Have Encountered

confronted with a huge crowd of people with horrid faces all exhaling fire. Some of them who were forward carried big flaming torches, while all sang in austere symphony, which fell jarring on our ears.

The procession was about a hundred yards in front of us. They bore a ghostly appearance and their strange and ghastly countenance suddenly filled us with inexplicable consternation, and our hearts began to throb very audibly. To keep up the presence of mind and even to talk of it at that hour would, I believe, have been futile even for the pluckiest fellow yet living. With our nerves on edge, eyes starting out of terror, and the frame of body shaking like aspen leaves, we moved on at a snail's pace. Not a moment had elapsed when one of my companions, being unable to bear the sight of those unearthly beings, dropped down senseless, and we paused abruptly, frantic and terror-stricken.

I, with much courage, lifted up my fallen companion and moved to one side of the road leaving the middle path clear. The procession came towards us with a very rapid pace and our souls fluttered impotently to break through the prison bars, but we were destined to relate to the world the terrible and mysterious experience. The other fellow almost losing control of his senses clung to my shoulders and hid his face between my arms. I stood statue-like paralysed with fear, gazing mechanically towards the peculiarly inhuman beings marching in military array towards me. Some of those, who were in front, carried drums and also some other musical instruments which I couldn't make out. It appears that they marched with the band in attendance. The loud and wild sounds of the band seemed to be calmed down by the sudden and terrific outburst of the heart-rending and hideous chorus of voices which were raised off and on in tempestuous glee. I dreamt myself to be dead.

"They came nearer and nearer, and yet I didn't drop down. As they came within a yard's distance near me, they all roared together wildly and suddenly disappeared. This was too much for me to withstand and I also dropped down senseless. When we recovered from the terrific blow, we found that we had remained in that state of unconsciousness for about two hours.

The spell had broken and we saw none around us save ourselves shuddering with fear and dismay. For a while we were on the horns of a dilemma as to our whereabouts, but soon after, we realize that we were on the same road on which were walking before, but alone and like drumb-driven cattle. We spoke no word for a few minutes and then gathering courage marched off to our homes to relate the inexorable phenomenon. The fellow who had swooned lay in bed for over two weeks, suffering from the fits of delirium. He raved like the 'Ancient Mariner' of Coleridge. That night we too felt visited by vampires.

S. M. RASHID.

Nagpur.

A GHOSTLY VISION

I remember, when I was in my teens I had gone over to my aunt's place to attend a wedding party. The place, a small cottage, was situated in the midst of thick growth of trees in a small village in Thana District and almost isolated. In fact, the place looked very much like a one-house town.

Yes, it was evening when the wedding was in full swing in the real sense of the word. I had come out on the soft turf that lay on the borders of the picturesque lake opposite the house. I had come here just to while away my time, for the din in the house was enough to deafen the best of drums and the discordant notes of the busy bottle-birds made confusion worse confounded.

As I lay there the village church-bell tolled the hour of seven, 'The Angelus' and cupping my face in the palm of my hands I sank deep in prayer. I woke up to find that the darkness reigned supreme and everything around me was quite and still. I was not afraid of anything, but was quite content with the sweet air ringing in my ears and the few stars smiling at me as much to say 'Go home, my son, why art thou seated here alone like one in wilderness?' I did not pay any heed to these heavenly words, but remained obstinate and seemed to defy everything that came my way.

The hours rolled on and so did I on the soft turf, when suddenly I beheld a tall figure about a hundred yards away. A shiver ran down my spine. What was that? The words, a Ghost! a Ghost! rang past my ears and I sank like one in a sleep, half frightened, half dazed. I got up with a heavy heart and to make sure whether the figure was still there or not, looked slyly at it. Yes, oh, heavens! the figure was still there and now it was coming towards me and growing taller all the time it advanced. The figure grew to a height of a palm-tree and I was still in my senses, only they were half-paralysed.

I was now fully convinced that this was nothing else but a ghost. As it advanced, it stopped and now another figure almost of the same height appeared behind the first. "Oh Jesus!" I cried imperatively, "send down your Angels and Saints immediately with their chariots and let them carry me away from here anywhere they liked." Oh! How I wished I had taken the advice of the heavenly stars, who sometime back had smiled on me and conveyed their sweet warning message! What was I to do? No one was nearby. My dog Rover was at home. And had he known that I was undergoing such a terrible ordeal he would surely have come to my rescue.

Now both the figures met and came to a standstill. They were looking at me and I at them. By Jove! They were, perhaps, planning what to do with me when they got hold of me! I tried to shout, but could not. And, if I did, I knew that this would only increase the wrath of the unmerciful ghosts. Their glowing eyes seemed to come out of their very sockets. And now they began embracing each other and dangling their huge and lengthy limbs in gay phantasy. What were they upto? I thought they were husband and wife and were dancing because they anticipated

a big feast in me. Oh! How I shuddered at these words and tears rolled down my fixed and fiery eyes! Was there no one to save me in this whole universe? I was non-plussed.

Dark thoughts invaded my mind as I blamed God for having created me to face such scenes and trials, for I felt that my 'time' had come. At these words my fingers found their way into one of my pockets and out came a rosary—my salvation. With my hands folded I looked first towards Heaven and then the ghosts—Where were they? I saw them disappear into the thin air and I sang "Blessed be God!" Just then I heard the bark of my dog Rover. I whistled out to him and made my way home accompanied by Rover on one side and guided by the Light of Heaven on the other.

Oh! Bitter experience! May you never have such one!

ALBERT VAREL.

Thana.

A CEYLONESE GHOST

Ghosts! do they exist? This was my question many a time till one day, I saw the ghost of a man I knew very well.

Some say that ghosts don't exist, except that the imaginative mind sees it while others believe in their existence.

The story I am going to relate to you all, may give an idea about ghosts, we hear of and I leave it to you all to judge the truth of the existence of ghosts, though this story is absolutely true.

There lived a man by name Muniandy in a tea estate in Ceylon. He was once the horsekeeper of the Late Capt. R.F., a well-known jockey and planter of the coffee days. Muniandy took to working as an ordinary labourer after his master's departure home. After a couple of years, old age made him too feeble for work, then he took to begging his daily bread. He was respected by all the labourers, being the oldest inhabitant of the district. He spent a happy life, being clothed and fed by all.

There is one superstitious idea among these labourers that a man with black marks in his tongue is a gifted person, and believed his curses, blessings and fortune-telling to be fulfilled. Muniandy was one of them. People went to him for fortune-telling, blessings and healing. He knew politics, psychology and doctrines of all sorts in the true horsekeeper sense of the word.

To these uncivilised labourers he would prove that white crows, and green horses existed. He was like Goldsmith's "Even tho' vanquished he could argue still."

One instance I remember very well, one Royal Air Force flying boat visited Ceylon and flew over the estate for the first time, and Muniandy went so far as telling the people that Ghandhi Raja and Japan Raja have come to invade Ceylon. The labourers went to the manager in the evening to ask him if Japan Raja was a good man or whether they should return to their native places in South India. One day in April 1932, the sad news of Muniandy's death befell on everyone. The whole estate did their best and gave this old man a good funeral. Extra ceremonies such as stuffing saffron and beetle in his mouth were done, many cocoanuts were seen in his grave, these being the custom of the labourers. Now Muniandy was gone and no more news of Ghandhi Raja, Japan Raja or Politics. Months passed by and reports of

Muniandy haunting the main road were in everyone's ear. Rumours of persons having seen him on horseback ordering people on the main road to get out of his way was spread. By and by people refused to go on this road after six o'clock in the evening. One day the Estate medical officer was on his way home late one night, he came near Muniandy's grave and to his surprise a man on horseback demanded a box of matches. When he was about to give it he saw the man and horse disappear. He thought for a while. Then said, "Oh Muniandy—Oh, Muniandy" and ran home for life. Never more did he attempt a walk there late at night.

Muniandy's spirit got into many women and was "driven out" by "Pusarees" (devil drivers). These chaps could be found by the scores on estates.

Another instance was when the assistant clerk came to the office for night duty without a hat and barefeet. When he was asked why, he was too nervous and only said "Oh! Muniandy!"

It so happened that I had to pass this way one day late in the evening after a game of volley-ball. I was walking slowly whistling away. But when I came near Muniandy's grave I was reminded of his haunts and exploits. I picked up pluck and tried to cross the place fast. I got near the end, when to my horror and surprise I saw a man clad in full white on horseback just in front and approaching slowly. I stood dazed with fright and I would have been bold if Sir Oliver Lodge was by my side. In a few seconds—minutes—or hours—I can't tell you, the form changed into a cow with no man on its back and disappeared. I did not wait to see anything more, but ran home helter-skelter. Next day I recovered from the shock and had a mind to solve the mystery or rather investigate it, but I had no nerve to go there again after six o'clock.

All our experiences were the gossip on the estate and within a week Muniandy had taken to assaulting the passersby. This went too far, as the manager could not get a man out at night.

There was one gentleman who studied different subjects like Spiritualism, Mysticism and what not. The whole rignmarole was related to him. He laughed at it and said that he would put an end to it.

He sent for a Kangany (Maid-servant). On his arrival he applied white enamel paint on his right hand (this looked very silly to us) and instructed him to go bare-bodied on this road at 9 o'clock, assuring him that ghosts are afraid of white paint and would do no harm.

This kangany was sent off at 9 o'clock after a stiff peg. We sat down for a game of bridge, our topic all the time was of the kangany and what he was doing. An hour later we heard big yells—we thought something has happened. In a few minutes the kangany was in the verandah calling out, on top of his voice "S-rrr." The old man went out and asked him, "Whats the matter, kangany?"

Oh! Oh! Muni—Muni—Muni—ah—ah—ndy—hit me!"

Where did he hit you?"

"Here, on my chest."

We brought a lamp to examine his chest, and to the surprise of the kangany and all of us, we saw on his chest, a full impression of a right hand of white paint.

J. MILTON RUTNAM.

Udhna (Surat Dt.)

(To be continued on Sunday next)

Handicrafts Day In Germany

BERLIN.

Four million German workers, masters, journeymen and apprentices belong to the handicraft trades, according to the latest figures of the State Statistics Office, and the Society of Handicraft Masters has proved, by its 1,574,000 independent businesses, that handicrafts form an important part of the business life of the Reich. They have been important in the past, when most of them managed somehow to weather the storms of the years of crisis, and they are not less important in the present time of reformation of national life.

GREAT PARADE.

A great parade of German Handworkers recently took place in Frankfurt-on-Main, which is now, with the approval of the Fuhrer, called the "Town of Handicrafts," and this title was announced by State Handicrafts Master Schmidst. The rally was a most impressive demonstration, for here was certainly not a collection of people interested narrowly in themselves and their own concerns; no group of people revealing any sort of group egoism, or demonstrating against "class distinctions" but 100,000 men who had hastened from all parts of Germany in order to show their willingness and eagerness to do their share in the building up of the whole German community.

Such a spectacle impresses any unprejudiced foreign observer; he is bound to notice a new spirit of universal hope and comradeship. The men of one particular trade collect together, not to speak of their social and economic troubles (which certainly must exist) in order to force authority to redress any grievances, and to yield to what demands they may make, but instead they collect in order to recognise the principles that go to found a true community of the people and to hear the duties that will be laid upon themselves for the better achievement of ultimate and basic objects.

HANDICRAFTS REVIVAL.

As the long procession went by, we noticed the master marching happily beside the journeyman and the journeyman beside the apprentice. There was a true fusion of work behind the standards of the various guilds. Germany is to-day trying to revive the medieval importance of the handicrafts. Ancient German customs and ceremonies which had survived until the present century, are now being given great prominence and the handicraft trades are proud to see their ancient traditions flourishing again, in spite of the great industrial developments which for long have overshadowed them. The attempt to revive handicrafts can surely not be dismissed as a mere romantic flight back to a dead and distant past: it is certainly not an evidence of modern economic problems.

THE NEW SPIRIT.

The speeches of Dr. Ley, leader of the German Workers Front, and Herr Schmidst, who is closely associated with him in his office, reveal that although inspiration is drawn from an earlier and more harmonious time, the modern spirit of the workers of Germany is to give them a new way of life, independent of, yet bound to, the past. The government had a great desire to give to the handicraft worker the place he deserved in the new scheme of things. He was not to be set in opposition to other German

One Million Celebrate In A Great Rally At Frankfurt

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

workers, for there was a great desire to smooth out the difficulties and disputes that had previously existed between industrial and handicraft labourers. The speeches of the national socialist leaders in Frankfurt constantly repeated to their auditors that nothing less than devoted, unremitting work for the community could achieve the ideal and material good of any one section of the people.

German handicrafts have been given their definite and secure position. By means of the "capacity test" and the institution of compulsory guilds, the important demands made at the First Congress of German Handicraft Workers, which was held in the

old city of Frankfurt-on-Main in the year 1848, have at last been fulfilled. The handicraft class is now closely concerned with the future success of the whole economic community. This was impressed upon them by no less a person than Dr. Schacht, who also addressed the Frankfurt gathering, and who gave a very clear exposition of the Government's wishes. He was enthusiastically corroborated by Dr. Ley.

COMPLETE REORGANIZATION.

The re-organization of handicrafts which was begun with the passing of the law of November the 29th, 1933, has now been completed. Their new basis has been

supplied to them; they have been included in the German Workers Front. Fifty-one guilds represent the principal handicraft trades, and in these the old traditions will flourish. The German handicraft workers came, in festive mood, to attend the parade at Frankfurt, in full consciousness of their newly won unity. Once every year they will meet in the same city. The old German town of Frankfurt-on-Main, which even to-day witnesses, by many beautiful works of art, to the great past of handicrafts, has indeed been rightly named "The Town of German Handicraft."

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ABYSSINIA

The Land Of Solomon The Wise

Abyssinia, the land of King Solomon the Wise, the land which literally flows with milk and honey, has come in the forefront of international politics due to the tension between herself and Italy. The name Abyssinia was not so well-known as it is now, but now a days even a school boy who reads newspapers knows about it.

Tracing its history from King Menelik, who was a son of King Solomon by the Queen of Sheba, the people of Abyssinia are justly proud of their country's antiquity, and very well earn the distinction of being the wholly independent Kingdom of Africa.

Abyssinia is a fruitful country with a wide variety of products, with usually two crops a year and three in some parts. Its chief activities are the cultivation cotton, coffee, dates, grapes, hops, etc., with cattle raising as the main source of revenue.

The vegetable, animal and mineral produce of Abyssinia is not only large but good in quality. These are some of the items worth mentioning: Gold is mined and refined by very ancient method, and jewellery made from it, particularly crosses and chains, usually worn by all Abyssinians, is of highly artistic nature. Besides gold, platinum, mica, beryl-ore, rock-salt, etc., are found in abundance. Honey and bees-wax is plenty, but very little is collected and exported. Coffee plants in the districts of Harar practically grow wild, and coffee-berries from these are considered to be the very best in the world, and very large quantities are exported to all parts of the world. There are thousands and thousands of eucalyptus trees in the neighbourhood of Addis-Ababa, but oil is not extracted, and in these regions one can also find thousands of asparagus of extraordinary size growing wild, but they are not exported or canned. Civet is also plenty and it is, to a certain extent, collected and exported to Europe (yearly export is in the vicinity of £37,000). The number of cattle being extraordinary, the export of hides and skins is also great.

The glorious mountain scenery of Abyssinia has led to the title of the "Switzerland of Africa" being given to it. Some of the peaks rise to 15,000 feet, with snow caps that never melt, while in the lower regions towards the Red Sea (Somaliland), the atmosphere is almost hot and constantly dry. Several rivers have their source in Abyssinia, the Blue-Nile flowing into the river Nile, while Juba flows into the Indian Ocean. The country is, in parts, a tableland, while elsewhere there are high mountains and deep valleys, with no trace of roads, but there are caravan tracks, which link the remotest villages to Addis-Ababa or to the ports in Somaliland.

Emperor Salassie

The present Emperor (Haile Salassie) of Abyssinia or Ethiopia (Negus or King of Kings), who was known before his coronation as Ras Tafari, is an educated and shrewd ruler. He received his French education at the hands of the Roman Catholic Fathers at Harar; he also knows English and Latin. Before he became Regent to the last Empress of Abyssinia, he was the Governor of Harar. The coronation of the Emperor of Abyssinia was attended by the Duke of Gloucester for and on

(By Nolasco De Souza)

behalf of His Majesty the King of England.

In Abyssinia there are thousands of chiefs known as "Ras," and some of them are under the influence, political and economical, of the central Government

their common good. They dress like the Punjabis or Jodhpuris, that is, they wear tight trousers, a long shirt, and a big shawl over the shirt. The head and foot gear now a days are those of Europeans. The food of Abyssini-

Europe to study foreign languages, engineering, and medicine.

Primitive Methods Of Agriculture

Reverting to the produce of Abyssinia, though the country is fruitful, still the foodstuffs pro-



Waving aloft banners, ridiculing the Emperor of Abyssinia, the February Division of Italian Blackshirts, commanded by General Terruzzi, are seen here leaving Rome for East Africa, where Italian Forces are massing in readiness for war with Abyssinia.

and some not. Most of the chiefs are like independent kings of their own places and maintain at their own cost an army, levy their own taxes on land, import-export of goods, etc. But whenever the country is in collision with any foreign invader, the might and main of these chiefs is at the disposal of the Emperor, for their alliance and internal relationship is akin to the ancient federation of Princes.

Most of the Abyssinians profess Christian religion—they were one of the first peoples of the world to embrace Christianity, so much so, that to say that they have been Christians for the last 1800 years will not be out of place. And the next major community is that of Mahomedans known as Essas, and the rest are Dancalis, Somalis, Negroes, etc.

The people of Abyssinia are hardy, strong, brave and martial and practically every man, be he a peasant or labourer, is always armed with a rifle on his back with good many rounds of ammunition around his waist even when he is working, and is instinctively ever ready to sacrifice his all when he knows that his country is in danger of foreign invasion. The Essas—daring and fearless—usually use poisoned arrows with wonderful accuracy.

In places like Addis-Ababa, Harar and Dero-Doua, one can see some sort of modern civilization, whereas the other places are devoid of it. The people of Abyssinia though not civilized according to the modern conception of civilization, are not man-eaters like some of the savage tribes of Africa. In other words, their civilization and culture, which is ancient, may lack in many things, but it cannot be termed as barbarous and, further, it is manifestly proper to mention that they are ever ready to adopt from other nations anything that is for

duced are hardly sufficient for the people, because the methods used for cultivation and distribution are very poor. Though there are good deposits of rock-salt, still the country is entirely dependent for her salt supplies from Somaliland, India supplies a good deal of grain. The Abyssinians would have starved were it not for the innumerable cattle. The people supplement their food by eating sundried meat. Due to the extraordinary number of her cattle she is one of the principal exporting countries in hides and skins. Were it not for its coffee, hides and skins the country would have been practically without any ex-

(Continued on page 39)

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"SWAT THAT FLY"

We Can't, We Needn't, Kill All Flies, But We Can Render Them Relatively Harmless By Practising Scrupulous Cleanliness In Disposal Of Every Sort Of Waste

"Baby—bye, there's a fly;
Let us watch him you and I!
There he crawls up the walls;
Yet he never, never falls!
I believe with six such legs;
You and I could walk on eggs!
There he goes on his toes, tick-
ling, tickling baby's nose".

Fairly sings itself, doesn't it? Perhaps your mother used to sing it to you while you lay in your crib, waving your thumbs about in an effort to find your mouth; watching the world, your Non-Ego, with wide, round eyes, and crying periodically—without the help of any sort of clock—because you wanted what you wanted when you wanted it; or for the equally arbitrary reason that you didn't want what you didn't want when you didn't want it. Of course, the old jingle is thoroughly unscientific, unhygienic, and all that. And yet it is hard to recall it and at the same time thoroughly to hate the fly and vigorously to swat him. Let me be an attorney for the Defence for a moment before we proceed to the business of considering his possible extermination.

Have you ever watched a good, healthy industrious Fly, on a hot summer afternoon, for instance, when for once you had nothing else to do? Have you studied his self-sufficient bit of personality, his apparently harmless ways and his charming content of life? Have you watched him in his social relations with other flies, from time to time he is a little fellow, lively in comparison even with his lively elders, cheerfully nibbling at anything from the wall-paper to the nap on your coat, from a grain of sugar to a speck of a bread crumb, from a glass of cold water to a drop of milk? Have you watched him doll himself up in an idle moment, lighting on a looking glass for that very purpose, apparently, and washing his six hands, massaging his six legs,

(By S. B. Nayampally)

rubbing his five hundred eyes and preening his translucent wings? Have you seen him swaggering independently along the ceiling, ogling the fly ladies and saying to you out of the side of his mouth "Reach me if you can."

QUITE A CHEERFUL LOT

The flies have individuality and invariably they are a cheerful lot, perky, well fed, with lusty appetites matched only by their insatiable curiosity. Any human being with same engaging social qualities would, like the Flea from Mark Twain pictured, enlarged to the size of man, become the Viceroy of India. He'd be as six aeroplanes, quicker than quicksilver, and so intelligent that nothing could stop him. Mothers would still sing nursery rhymes about him, and poets and poetesses would want much gold for each golden word when they sang the story of his deeds in print. As for the inventors of Flit, Poysha and Katol Powder, they would deport him—along with C. K. Naidu who could swat a cricket ball to pulp.

It may hurt us worse than it hurts him, and all that, but we have got to keep at arm's length from him. This world is no fit place for his consuming energies, particularly when he flies straight from his investigation of the nearest manure heap to sample, and perhaps drown himself in the milk of the baby, who loves to watch him crawling up the wall without falling down at all. It won't do, really it won't!

I read the other day in some book on Hygiene, that the specks deposited by the flies that have fed on sputum of tuberculosis patient have proved on test to contain about three thousand tuberculosis germs per speck. In like manner the microscope readily shows that the fly, which has come from feeding on other kinds



of infected waste, carries all sorts of bacilli sticking to his legs and that if he enters later a kitchen he can thus infect food, and, of course, it isn't pleasant to think of what happens when he lights on the lips of a sleeping child. It is readily conceivable that a fly which infected some milk with typhoid germs might become a direct and particularly dangerous source of infection for that disease.

Flies are really as inexcusable as rats or bed bugs. Rats and bed bugs come where they can find food. They won't come where they can't find food. Flies having wings come anyway but cleanliness and scrupulous care not to leave waste of any kind lying around makes an enormous difference in their numbers. Laboratory experiment has shown that if the body tissue of any animal be broken down by chemical process, and then injected into the blood of another animal of the same species, it will poison and probably kill that animal, but if that be injected in animal of another species, the results, while still toxic, are not likely to be so fatal. Thus, broken down dog tissue would be fatal to dogs;

horse tissues to horses, cat tissues to cats and human tissues to human beings. Does it not seem reasonable to infer from this that any kind of human waste, if not cleaned up and put where it can do no harm, is particularly virulent to human beings? Every sort of filth is bad, but human filth is, for us, the very hand and body of death. We can't kill all flies, but we can render them relatively harmless by sterilising our drains, screening manure pits, and practising such scrupulous cleanliness in the disposal of every sort of waste that there will be no filth for these busy little insects to batten on.

CLEANLINESS ABOVE ALL

The fact is that the fly is repulsive and dangerous, not as germ carrier, but as filth carrier. Filth is not germs. It may include germs, but it is a much more inclusive term. More than that, there are to-day many scientific men of high standing who are coming rapidly to the conclusion that filth is possibly more capable of setting up conditions of disease in the human body than are the germs, on which it has so long been the fashion to put the blame for everything. I do not mean by this to discount the harm the fly can do, but rather to show that the mere fact that the fly carries disease germs about with it is by no means the whole story and that it makes the fly one of the scores of sources of germ infection.

Cleanliness is, therefore, the first law. And if everybody would try to, we would effectually swat the fly, even though we might never completely exterminate him. You don't necessarily have to kill the poor insect you know; the real problem is to make him vacate, vomose, get out, and go away, propelled by his two wings and six legs and guided bag and baggage to green fields and pasture new and by his five hundred eyes—Br-r-rr.

ANTI-SCORBUTIC VITAMIN

Power Of Vitamin C. To Resist Diphtheria

E. Harde in France and Jungbult and Zwemer in the United States have published evidence that Vitamin C, the anti-scorbutic vitamin which exists in notable quantities in lemons and has recently been synthesised out of sugar, can confer resistance to diphtheria. The American authors injected mixtures of Vitamin C and diphtheria toxin, or poison, into a group of guinea-pigs. Another group were injected simultaneously with Vitamin C and diphtheria toxin on different parts of their bodies. A third group received Vitamin C for several days and afterwards small doses of diphtheria toxin.

Control groups of normal animals in these experiments died within three days after injection with the toxin. But of the first group of thirty-seven animals that received mixed injections eighteen survived. Of the second group of fourteen five survived. Of the third group of thirteen, with the preliminary protective doses of Vitamin C, eight recovered from diphtheria injections within three days. It appears that Vitamin C inhibits the activity of diphtheria toxin and helps to protect guinea-pigs against a fatal termination of diphtheria infection. This vitamin can have an important part in the mechanism of natural resistance to diphtheria.

DOCTORS AND DOCTORS

One little Doctor looks you thro and thro'
Can't diagnose your case, and there are two.
Two little Doctors, failing to agree,
Call a consultation then there are three.
Three little Doctors, poke you o'er and o'er.
Send for a Specialist, then there are four.
Four little Doctors, wonder you are alive?
Another brings a stomach pump, then there are five.
Five little Doctors, trying funny tricks,
Order in the X-Ray Man, then there are Six.
Six little Doctors preparing you for heaven,
In comes a D. D., then there are Seven.
Seven little Doctors, decide to operate.
Call in a Surgeon, then there are eight.
Eight little Doctors, it is in your spine,
Ask for a Neurologist, then there are Nine.
Nine little Doctors, all of them are Men,
Send for a Lady Doctor, then there are Ten.
Ten little Doctors standing by your bed,
Come to a decision, find that you are Dead!
—"Dhanwantari" in "Rangoon Mail."

INSULIN CRYSTALS

The rapidity of the modern advance is illustrated particularly well by the progress of biochemistry. The discovery of the existence of substances such as vitamins and hormones was remarkable, and preparations of extracts from natural sources were of immense value to medicine. The discovery of insulin was one of the most valuable of these achievements. Everyone would have been sufficiently pleased if insulin and vitamins had remained available only in the indefinite form of extracts from animal and plant tissues, writes the Scientific Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

But to the surprise even of

scientists crystals of several of them have been prepared and even manufactured. Crystals of insulin were first prepared in 1926, and something has been learned about the molecule of insulin. One of the most curious of its characteristics is that it contains three atoms of zinc. Information about the structure of insulin crystals has been obtained by Dr. Dorothy Crowfoot, of the Department of Mineralogy at Oxford. The intervention of mineralogists in the study of insulin is an interesting example of the new relations between the old branches of science. Physiologists first extracted insulin from glands, crystals of it have been prepared by biochemists, and mineralogists are now exploring their structure.

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shown for each Number. These copies should be sent to us securely wrapped by registered post addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle", Red House, Parsi Bazar St., Fort Bombay. The purchase price will be remitted by us per return by Money order.

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A Common Script For India

"Claims Of Devanagri Script Unfounded And Extravagant And Decision Of Gandhi Committee To Ignore Claims Of Roman Script Unfortunate"

A lingua franca for the whole of India based on the indigenous Sanskritic languages has been the goal of not only present day patriots but also of the rulers of India throughout the ages, and it is felt that a common script should be the first requisite towards such a step. It is, therefore, not out of place to give a brief review of the case.

It is admitted by all that, of all the inventions of the human mind, that of writing has been the most potent factor in the evolution of knowledge and culture, for writing enables not only distant persons to communicate with one another, but also enables one generation to communicate its thoughts to the succeeding ones. The history of the invention has been almost identical in different parts of the world. In every country the first inventors lived to communicate their thoughts by pictures of actual objects or of scenery. The picture-writing had to undergo modifications in order to express more complex ideas. The pictographic writing ultimately developed into hieroglyphics in ancient Egypt, when pictures of certain common objects were used to represent certain fundamental consonantal sounds in the language. In Babylonia it developed into syllabic writing. The transition from 'picture-writing' to 'sound-writing,' whether by means of consonants or by syllables was based upon certain amount of analysis of the sounds of a language. But both types had their inherent defects. The Egyptian writings had no vowels and the symbols used for the sounds were too elaborate for ordinary use. The Babylonian method of syllabic writing contained far too large a number of symbols, and was too cumbersome for ordinary writing. Yet in spite of the great inventive powers of these two ancient nations, they could not go beyond a certain stage in the art of writing which never seems to have become universal with them, but remained confined to a particular class viz. the scribes.

Chinese System

But the ancient Chinese seem to have fared still worse. They never went beyond the pictographic stage. Thus what we understand by the word "language" does not really exist in China. They express themselves by symbols and an elaborate convention for the combination of these symbols to express more complex ideas. Thus when we write the five symbols, Woman, to express a female, the Chinese will simply draw the conventional sign for a female. If they want to denote 'wife,' they will place by the side of this conventional sign for woman the sign for a broomstick, for a woman with a broomstick denotes a wife, because in China the traditional duty of a wife is to keep the house clean. In order to write "parliament," the Chinese will draw the symbols for two men and two lips which signify "many people talking together."

In view of the controversy now going on in the country about the claims of the Devanagri script to be a common script for India and the appointment of a Committee, under the auspices of Mahatma Gandhi, to discuss the reforms needed in that script so as to make it universally adaptable in the country, the following extracts from an editorial article on the subject, appearing in "Science and Culture," edited by Prof. M. N. Saha, Ph. D., will be read with interest.

It is clear that such a method for preservation of ideas and their communications to persons, separated 'in space' and 'in time,' is very crude, and very laborious to master. It is, however, not absolutely devoid of some merits, as the same symbols are understood throughout the whole length and breadth of China by those initiated in its mysteries. In Chinese writing, pronunciation is a secondary affair, and the same symbols are said to be pronounced in different parts of the country in as many different ways as the number of days in the year. In contrast to the Indian and European languages in which the student has to master the meaning of every word with an effort, the Chinese student has to master the symbols and the proper way to combine them to express complex ideas. But alas! the effort required for a complete mastery of this process is so great that only a very small percentage is found amongst the Chinese who can be said to be literate; so there is no wonder that the Nationalist Government Party in China is thinking of introducing a new script based on the phonetic system. It is noteworthy that the more practical Japanese who got most of their elements of civilization from China never adopted the Chinese method of writing, but they took a few Chinese symbols and evolved out of them a syllabic method of writing like the old Babylonians. The nations living on the outer fringe of China, though they borrowed from the Chinese many elements of civilization, never adopted this method of writing. The Tibetans, the Koreans, and the Tartars in the middle ages, used the Indian method of writing, and their scripts were borrowed from India between the 4th and 8th century A. D. It has recently been shown that the scripts used by Attila's Huns (in Hungary) were based upon, and in some cases almost identical with, those in the Brahmi script of the 2nd or 3rd century A. D.

Phoenician Origin Of European Scripts

All the present scripts in Europe owe their origin to the Phoenician merchants who from the 10th century B. C. onwards upto the extinction of Carthage by Rome kept up a lively commercial intercourse with the people round about the Mediterranean Sea, most of whom were then just emerging from savagery. Being an intensely practical people, they discarded the cumbersome syllabic writing of the Babylonian as well as the ornamental consonantal writing of the Egyptian, but adopted from the former 22 symbols with which they could express all sounds in their language and write all their thoughts. It is noteworthy that at first writing was entirely consonantal. It is the Greeks who in the 6th century B. C. added the vowels. The Phoenician alphabet is not only the father of the Greek alphabet, but also of the various Latin alphabets and, through them, of the present 'Roman script' in which all the chief European languages are written. The North Semitic alphabets, in which at

present Arabic, Persian, and Urdu are written, are also derived from the original Phoenician or Aramaic alphabet, but the South Arabic scripts (the Sabeans) are said to have an independent origin.

History Of Writing In India

The history of writing in India has not yet been completely traced in all its different stages of development. Before the discovery of the Indus Valley civilization, the oldest method of writing which was found in the Indian continent was 'Brahmi,' used in Asoka's edicts and rock-cut inscriptions, and Kharosthi which is written like Arabic from the right to the left and which is supposed to be an adaptation from ancient Aramaic. The latter was prevalent only in the Punjab and the Afghanistan areas. The European servants were inclined to think

that Brahmi had been introduced into India by the West Indian merchants trading with the Arabs about the 8th century B. C. The theory presented many insuperable difficulties and in the light of the discovery of the Indus Valley civilization it may be said now to be an unburied corpse. The oldest system of writing so far discovered in India is of course that on the seals of the Indus Valley, which still await decipherment. The script might have been partly phonetic and partly ideographic. Prof. Langden thinks that the Brahmi script is derived from the Indus Valley script, but unless evidence leading to the transitional stage of 2,000 years is discovered, this opinion remains merely a hypothesis. It is now known that the Indus Valley writing extended throughout the whole of the Punjab. We are yet in the dark as to whether the other parts of India had any independent system of writing. Curious symbols have been discovered inscribed on rocks in the jungles of the Central Provinces (Vikramkhola) and Chota Nagpur, but their meaning and relation to the Indus Valley or Brahmi

(Continued on page 32).



OBESITY IS A GREAT MENACE TO HEALTH

From the statistical reports of the Assurance Coys. it is ascertained that the greatest number of mortality is found among the fatty persons, and slender persons live more longer than OBESE.

The secrets of Longevity among the ancient Rishis was revealed by Dr. E. H. Baker, research worker of the Chicago University on his special research visit to India two years ago in the use of certain edible sea-weeds by Yogis to attain Longevity and youthfulness and live for

200 years.

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The March Of Science

"THE DEATH OF THE UNIVERSE"

Prof. Tolman Warns Against Dogmatism

The treatise on "Relativity, thermodynamics, and cosmology," by Professor R. C. Tolman, of California, which is the latest and most authoritative work on the application of relativity to thermodynamics, contains some important remarks on what is popularly known as the death of the universe. It is well known that the classical theory of heat implies that the material of the universe will approach to a limit of uniform temperature, after which no more actions will occur and the activity in the universe will end.

The theory of heat, or thermodynamics, has been related by Tolman in terms of relativity, and his results are of great importance for cosmology. He writes that "at the very least it would seem wisest if we no longer dogmatically assert that the principles of thermodynamics necessarily require a universe which was created at a finite time in the past and which is fated for stagnation and death in the future." Tolman's results have been accepted by Einstein, and have never been challenged.—"Manchester Guardian."

ELECTRICITY FROM DUST

A 450ft. wireless mast has been erected at Pennant Hills near Sydney, for a commercial radio station to draw electric current from the air in millions of tiny charges from drops of water and specks of dust.

On a fine day 1,400 volts are derived in this way—in a dust storm 45,000 volts.

SCENTOGRAPH

A Canadian has invented what is the nearest approach to a mechanical bloodhound. When an object belonging to an escaped criminal is held in front of it, its scent is vaporized and passed through a ray of light on a spectroscopic strip. The vapours penetrate the spectrum at certain points, according to the nature of the scent, and affect a number of markers so as to make them come together in a certain pattern. This pattern is photographed.

All the police have to do is to carry the box to any point which they think the criminal has traversed and set the box in action. If the scent is the right one, it will rise and affect the markers in a similar way and the same pattern as photographed will assemble.

COOK KNEW BEFORE SCIENTIST

Sir William Bragg, the scientist, thought he knew more about eggs than his own cook. A visit to the kitchen convinced him that he did not.

Sir William told the story against himself at the Assembly of College Faculties of University College.

"I had found out that you can easily tell an egg that has not been boiled from one that has been boiled," Sir William said.

"If you roll along a table an egg that has been boiled hard and put your finger on it, the egg stops. If you do the same with an egg that has not been boiled it will go on, as the inside is still revolving and carries the shell with it."

"Moreover, with a little skill you can take a hard-boiled egg, give it a little twirl and it will stand on end."

Sir William added that he asked his cook whether she could tell the difference between a boiled egg and a raw egg. She replied that she could always tell them by the weight. What the cook called weight he would call inertia.

"The cook was quite right," he added.

AMERICA GOING WEST

America, in a literal sense is "going West" according to Father Lejay, head of the observatory of Zicawei near Shanghai, who has arrived in Paris to lay his observations on movements of the earth's crust before the Congress of the International Astronomic Union.

He states that the Pacific is growing narrower, and that the Continent of Asia oscillates back and forth every month over a distance of 90 ft.

America, he adds, is moving steadily, though infinitely slowly, towards China. He does not say what Japan, whose rulers claim "Asia for the Asiatics," is doing about it.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER

Both America and Russia are now manufacturing synthetic rubber on a scale which, before long, may seriously affect the Rubber Restriction scheme, under which agreement amongst the rubber-producing countries 39 per cent. of the trees in their plantations are left untapped in order to maintain the price of raw rubber. In Russia the artificial product is made from waste oil: the amount of waste products obtained after refining one ton of oil will, it is claimed, yield 35lb. of rubber. So favourably have various firms commented on the qualities of this new material that

HAND OF LAW CHARGED WITH ELECTRICITY

A new weapon for subduing rioters has just been adopted by the New York police.

It is an electric glove issuing enough current to make the strongest man helpless.

A battery the size of a revolver holster is carried on the hip and a wire drawn through the policeman's sleeve is attached to an insulated glove.

ART BEFORE ABRAHAM

The pre-Abrahamite art of Ur of the Chaldees takes us back forty-five centuries. Abraham was probably born in U. about 2,000 B. C., and the first example of archaic Sumerian art has recently been acquired by the British Museum.

This is an agate amulet in the form of a frog, which dates 500 years earlier. It is a new discovery so far as its period is concerned, showing astonishing ingenuity and delicacy of workmanship. It was produced in that remote age by rubbing grooves in the hard stone with crushed quartz or corundum, and the white grain of that stone has been skillfully used to shade the body and to form eyes and hands. It is in short, a specimen of delicate sculpture which could not be excelled even if equalled to-day, and goes to show that civilization in Western Asia had reached a high pitch long ages before the history of the Hebrews is reputed to have begun.

SECRET OF LONG-LASTING PAINT

How paintings of the Red Indians remain bright after 150 years of exposure on Southern California cliffs has just been divulged to scientists by old medicine men of the Mission tribes. The base of their coloured paints is oil from seeds of the chilicthe, a wild cucumber.

manufacturers now seek to raise their output to 23,000 tons a year.

Father Julius Nieuwland, a Catholic priest, who, as the inventor of America's synthetic rubber, was recently honoured by the American Chemical Society, declares that his laboratory product is superior in strength, resilience, and durability to ordinary rubber; he also added that in the event of a national emergency America could quickly manufacture enough synthetic rubber for all her needs.

NON-EXPLOSIVE MOTOR FUEL

U. S. Discovery After 16 Years' Research

Hazards of flying and motoring are likely to be greatly reduced by the use of an inexpensive solid fuel called "Solene," produced after 16 years of experiment by Dr. Adolph Prussin, a research chemist of New York.

Tests carried out in the Guggenheim School of Aeronautics, at New York University, have raised hopes that a fuel has at last been discovered which will not explode as a result of plane crashes or ignition faults.

During the tests Clyde Pangborn, the "round-the-world aviator," fired four incendiary bullets into a five-gallon can of the reddish jelly.

"There was no explosion."

Another shot was fired when some solene had become liquefied by pressure. It ignited and burnt slowly, but the flame was easily extinguished by stamping the substance into the ground.

EASILY BLOWN OUT.

Another demonstration showed the power of the new fuel to resist a high degree of heat.

A segment of the jelly was placed on a metal plate and held over a Bunsen burner.

"It retained its shape and did not catch fire. When subsequently ignited by a match it was easily blown out by a man's breath."

In the course of his experiments Dr. Prussin tried no fewer than 9,000 types of hydrocarbons.

He said that solene was not yet ready for mass production, but that sufficient would be manufactured for equipping planes and motor-boats, in which the peril from fire is greater than in cars.

NEW DEVICE IN SPRAYER PUMP

A sprayer pump actuated by the user's own weight is the conception of a Fresno, Calif., inventor. Instead of the conventional compressed-air tank, which the operator must set down and pump up from time to time, foot-power air pumps are used to supply the necessary pressure. To each of the user's boots is strapped a cylinder with a spring piston, and at every step a heelplate drives the piston home and supplies air to operate a knapsack-type sprayer of the kind ordinarily used in fruit orchards.

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A COMMON SCRIPT FOR INDIA

script, if any, are still to be elucidated.

Subsequent History Of Brahmi Script

The history of the Brahmi script subsequent to Asoka represents in miniature the history of India. For, in Asoka's time, we find the same symbols in use from the east of present Afghanistan to Bengal and from the Himalayas to Mysore. This Brahmi script appears in Indian history all of a sudden, and the Indian savants ascribe its invention to no less a personage than grandfather Brahma, the Creator. Dismissing the question of divine invention, we can easily analyse the essential features of Brahmi as a human one. Unlike the contemporary European scripts, the Brahmi system of alphabet had two merits: (i) it was based upon a clear scientific analysis of the sounds of the Sanskrit language; (ii) in it we find the introduction of a simplified but complete system of vowels. The phonetic analysis must have been done by generations of savants with a keen analytic mind, whose last and greatest representative was probably Panini who flourished at least before the 5th century B. C. The result is that the letters of the alphabet were arranged according to a regular phonetic plan and not haphazardly as in the

(Continued from page 30.)

Roman script, and are better adopted for proper representation of sound. Whatever might have been the original scripts used by the different races and in the provinces of India prior to the introduction of Brahmi, it is quite clear that owing to its intrinsic merits combined with the patronage which it received from the Imperial Power, Brahmi soon became the only script in India! it thus succeeded in effecting a great unification of the whole of India, and this unity would have probably persisted, if the central power remained strong, or the printing press were discovered about this time. But as this was not the case, and as the Imperial Power decayed and India became sub-divided into provinces, the original Brahmi script underwent local variations in form, owing either to the difference in writing materials used, or to the whims of the local calligraphers. Thus though the alphabetic system is practically the same in all the different scripts used in India at the present time except Urdu, the letters, though derived from the same common stock, have become so far differentiated that it is difficult to recognise that they are all children of a common ancestor. Our present aim is simply to restore this primitive unity, but how can we now go back again to a common set of symbols?

We have inserted this rather long historical background in order to dispel a widespread misconception about the extravagant claims made on behalf of the Devanagiri script.

Claims Of Devanagiri Script Unfounded

The common idea is that Devanagiri is the original Sanskrit script used by the Gods and ancient heroes of India and that the other provincial scripts like Bengali, Oriya, Gujrati, Kanarese, Telugu, Tamil, etc. have grown by a process of 'vulgarization' of this original script. We have shown that the claim is not justified. Devanagiri is also descended, like Gujrati, Bengali, and others, from the original Brahmi script, and, as a matter of fact, it is younger in age than Bengali. For while 'proto-Bengali' can be traced back to the 6th century A. D. (the oldest form has been found in a manuscript recovered in the Haraji Temple in Japan where it was carried by Buddhist missionaries from East India in the 6th century A.D.) the same cannot be said of Devanagiri, as in its present form, it is much further removed from the scripts used in Upper India in the 6th and 7th centuries A. D. The various scripts, used in India 500 years ago, were not so different from each other as they are at the present time. The printing press has unfortunately given a fixed form to these local variations, and provincial patriotism has tended to perpetuate the differences.

Present Problem

The present problem can be analysed as follows:—

(1) Whether the whole of India should accept the Roman script and write even their vernaculars with it, and should give up their local script.

(2) Whether Hindu India should try to substitute a common script based on the original Brahmi or present Devanagiri for the whole of Hindu India, and leave the Mahomedans to the use of the script they may find most useful and convenient for their purpose.

Against the introduction of the Roman script the objections usually raised are:—

(1) That the symbols do not represent all the sounds in the Indian vernaculars correctly.

(2) That if the same symbols are used for expressing a sound in English and its nearest approach

in Sanskrit or the Indian vernaculars, there would be confusion, and ultimately Sanskrit and Indian vernaculars would lose their distinctiveness.

But we think that nobody wants to introduce the Roman script as such. We may keep the phonetic basis of the Indian vernaculars, and yet give up the present symbols in favour of the Roman ones. How far this is possible for each vernacular can only be determined by a commission consisting of experts. We wish to draw the attention of the public to some factors in favour of the adoption of the Roman script:—

(1) The introduction of the Roman symbols would relieve the students of a good deal of useless duplication of labour.

(2) All the books in Pali, the sacred language of the Buddhists, are now to be found only in the Roman script. This is because, with the disappearance of Buddhism, Pali was forgotten in India, and it was discovered in Ceylon and other Buddhist countries only about a hundred years ago by European savants. For their own convenience they began to publish these books in the Roman script, so that at the present time the large number of Indian students who offer Pali for matriculation or a higher university examination have to learn Pali, which is a purer Sanskrit language than either Bengali or Hindi, entirely in Roman script. We have come across many such students who, when interrogated, never made any complaint that the use of the Roman script was a handicap to their learning of the language. Thus we see that the contention that the Roman script is unable to express an Indian language properly and that it will further spoil the purity of the Indian languages seems to be entirely disproved. If future generations begin to learn their vernaculars from their boyhood in the Roman script, they would find the script quite as natural and convenient as the present generation finds the Devanagiri or the Bengali script.

(3) The whole world has now

adopted the Roman script. The Germans, who used previously the Gothic script for literary purposes, are now giving it up. Soviet Russia and the Slavonic countries still use the Cyrillic script, but probably the date is not distant when the Slavonic countries will adopt the Roman script. Turkey has discarded the Arabic script for the Roman, and Iran is also going to follow suit. The adoption of the Roman script will thus bring India into closer cultural relationship with the rest of the civilized world.

(4) The adoption of the Roman script will probably bring the problem of Hindu-Muslim unity nearer to solution. For it is improbable that the Muslims will ever agree to adopt any Sanskrit alphabet for the writing of Urdu, not to speak of Persian or Arabic. But there is just a likelihood that following their co-religionists in Turkey and Iran, they may adopt the Roman script.

Jawaharlal's Support

It may be recalled that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is strongly in favour of the adoption of the Roman script for the writing of the vernaculars. A few years ago, he issued the invitation card for his sister's marriage in the Urdu language, but it was printed in Roman types.

The Gandhi Committee appears to have discarded the possibility of the adoption of the Roman script for the Indian languages. It must be considered as an unfortunate decision, and we request the Committee to reconsider its decision. But the Committee does not appear to be obvious of the defects of the Devanagiri script.

In view of the great importance of the problem for the future cultural union of the different provinces of India, the "Science and Culture" invites further discussion on the subject from those who have studied the problem. It is circulating an enquiry to the experts and the representative men of the country representing all the vernaculars, inviting their opinion on the suitability of the adoption of the Roman or the modified Devanagiri script for all the vernaculars of India. Their opinions when received will be published in the "Science and Culture."

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OUR SHORT STORY

THE LETTER

By Miss Berta De Menezes Braganza

The platform of the little railway station was crowded as rarely happened. A big party of Gaudi* workers were going for timber-felling in the Ghats. Their own village had had no station and they had walked a long distance to catch the train here. Men, women and children, with their belongings wrapped in bundles, tied with strings and thrown over baskets containing provisions, there sat or stood in groups, talking loudly as they waited for the train. The sound of their voices could be heard a long way, resembling the buzz of a swarm of bees disturbed from their hive. A strong, almost suffocating, smell came from their sweating bodies, their clothes, the numerous copper bangles worn by the women; and mingled with this the scent of the marigolds that in heavy garlands adorned the women's hair made smooth and shiny with cocoanut-oil and looking blacker against the bright yellow of the flowers.

The train arrived. With much commotion they got in. And soon their voices, drowned in the noise of the moving train, died away in the distance.

One old man of their party was, however, left behind. He was tall and very dark; though his face, his limbs, his whole body was wrinkled and shrunk with age, traces of strong muscles were still visible. He had come only to see the others off. They were all neighbours and somehow all related to one another. The old man sighed as he watched the train disappear out of sight. With their departure, their quarter of the village was left almost empty. They would be back only in time to reap their fields in harvest time.

As it was quite early, he made his way out of the station to a nearby tavern. He might meet an acquaintance and hear some news. But there was nobody there and he was about to leave the place. Just then, the village-postman who knew him—and who did not? He came so often to this village—called out to him, loudly announcing that there was a letter for him. The old man was amazed, almost intimidated by such unusual news. He had never received a letter in his life. With a trembling hand he took it, a square white envelope with the address written in purple ink. Who could have written to him? Yes, it must be from his son. How long it was since he had left home! He had

gone at harvest time and they had already gathered in two harvests without him. Somebody had tempted him and taken him away to some far-away place, promising that there he would earn much more than here and saying that he might even soon become rich. The lad had entirely lost his head over the idea of becoming rich and had gone despite his and his old wife's warnings not to rely too much on all those promises. And now, it was so long and they had no news of him. Some said he was on the sea; others, that he was working in a big city. Who knows where he might be? The thought of asking the postman to read the letter for him, passed through his mind. But his distrustful brain soon prompted that it would be better to take it home and have it read in his own village. There were several people who could read at his place and they were sure to do it better.

Though the sky was menaced with grey clouds, showing every sign of the coming rain, and he had nothing on him with which to protect himself from it, the old man made ready to go. He took off the cloth he had tied round his waist before entering the platform. It was forbidden to enter it without being properly covered—his uncovered loins might shock the modesty of some chaste passenger.—He wrapped the letter in one end of the cloth, placed it on the top of his head, winding the other end round like a turban. Sure, the letter was safe, he took his staff in his hand and made off in the direction of home.

Soon he was in the outskirts of the village. His way lay across vast paddy fields—an endless and swaying sea of a vivid emerald green, encircled by the distant chain of greyish blue mountains whose summits seemed to touch and disappear in the grey sky. There was only a narrow path,—with here and there a few palm-trees standing in a line or shaded by some big mango or a wild tree—over which the old man walked, his head busy with thoughts of the letter and of his son. Who knows, after all he might have become rich and had written to say he was coming home?

But in the meantime, the sky had become darker and before long the rain came down in a heavy shower. And what a wind! It looked as if it would clean lift the old man off his feet. But the man walked valiantly against it. The rain was so heavy that he was soaking wet. There was no shelter of any kind nearby; he tried standing under a banian tree. But it was not much better than in the open. The water running down through the branches dripped on to him even worse. There was no other way but to go on. Water ran down his emaciated old face and body and he was soon shivering with cold. But what troubled him was the letter. It was getting wet. And how could he avoid it?

When he reached his little mud hut with a thatched roof, standing among many others of the same kind, he unwound the dripping cloth from his head and handed the letter to his wife, a short, old woman with curly, yellowish-white hair which made a striking contrast with her dark, almost black, skin. He told the old woman almost categorically that it was from their son and fell to weaving out details of how the postman had given it to him. She took it, gravely examining the little purple streams that ran down the envelope and that were once the address on it. She ad-

mired the little postage-stamp; the fascination for bright colours, so typical of her race, still smouldered in her despite her age, and she blessed God and her son for the arrival of the letter. The husband wiped his wet body and joined her. They decided on opening it. Perhaps their son had sent them some money. It would be safer to take it out themselves. They opened it. Yo, there was no money. Only a thin sheet of white paper. With the greatest of care the old man unfolded it. It was soaking wet and stuck together. The few lines written on it had turned into big purple blots. A troubled look covered the two old faces. The idea that if dried, the words may reappear came to them. Taking it to the fire they dried it with fondness and care, as though they were warming their own son. When thoroughly dry, they folded the precious, little sheet again, and the old man took it to have it read.

The rain had stopped. The old man hurried away with his dried and still warm letter. He made his way straight to the tavern-keeper's house. The tavern-keeper's son knew how to read. He was a smart fellow. Everybody went to him to read or write their letters.

He handed the letter to the young man and patiently sat waiting to hear what it said. But the fellow seemed to take a long time over it. He looked at it from beginning to end over and over again, till, finally the old man becoming impatient, asked him what was in it. What was not his anguish when the tavern-keeper's son told him that the rain had destroyed his letter, that it was unreadable! Speechless, he remained sitting, his face covered with grief. Then, rising he took

the letter and still with hopes that some one might understand the purple blots, he went from house to house to all who could read. But finding no one who could decipher them, overcome with sorrow and disappointment, he returned home to tell this distressing news to his wife who was anxiously waiting for him. Open-mouthed she gazed before her as though trying hard to understand what her husband's tearful voice was telling her.

The thought of the letter, perhaps the only one ever received in his poor lifetime, haunted the old pair day and night. Was it really from their son? And what news had the rain washed away?

The old man came everyday now to see the postman, hoping he would give him another letter.....

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*The Gaudis are a famous and highly interesting race domiciled now, it would appear, from ethnological observation, for long generations and possessing an individuality typical of the so-called 'Aborigine' races. A certain cultural integrity that defines every process of assimilation distinguishes the Gaudis although they are economically one of the most backward, downtrodden classes created by the feudalism traceable to the crude, early imperialism of the Portuguese in India in Goa. Miss Menezes Braganza, in depicting here the pathos of the Gaudi life, recreates the local atmosphere and reveals rare insight into the Gaudi psychology.

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THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO. EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I hate to be in the bed—I mean the sick-bed. Throughout the year, I seldom, practically never, miss the usual routine of my work. All the same, I must confess, and most shamefully confess, that my health is not good, as good as it ought to be.

Truthfully, I am a wreck as regards my physique is concerned. And exactly therefore, as your elder brother, I would advise you to take care of your health at this time of your life. In childhood one can mend things better and easier. Some of the things, which perhaps may require to end at an older age.

To keep the body strong and to maintain good health,—you know, of course, what is needed?—yes, exercise—regular exercise. We often feel lazy to take exercise. We some times feel, it is hard to take exercise. But, actually speaking, it is not so. All we need is to make up the mind.

Once we get used to it, and once we form it as a habit, we shall not leave it. It is not necessary for us to begin thinking how we should start. Rather, we should start immediately. There is so much of God's good fresh air, we could make use of. Again, it is not essential that we go out elsewhere for taking exercise, we could do it even at home!

A GYMNASTIC EXERCISE

Even to practise gymnastic exercises, we do not need elaborate apparatus in our homes. There are many simple exercises that we can perform with no apparatus at all beyond such as is available in every home.

For instance, here is something that every child may practise, and when he has made himself proficient he will have done the muscles of his arms and legs, and also the muscles of his back, much good. Further, he will be able to perform a trick which will be worthwhile showing to others and will mystify them not a little.

We take in our hands a fairly stout stick, about 18 inches long. The stick may be the straight branch of a tree, a round ruler, or any similar piece of wood that is available.

GOOD	HARD
1 _____	1 _____
2 _____	2 _____
3 _____	3 _____
4 _____	4 _____
5 BEST	5 SOFT



By changing one letter each time the clown can change good to best and also hard to soft in five moves. Can you do it? For example, how to change, lend to debt; lend, lent, dent, debt.

CHILDREN'S MEETING

Under the auspices of Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, meetings of children are now regularly held at Khar on every Sunday in the Laxmi Nagar at 7-30 a.m.

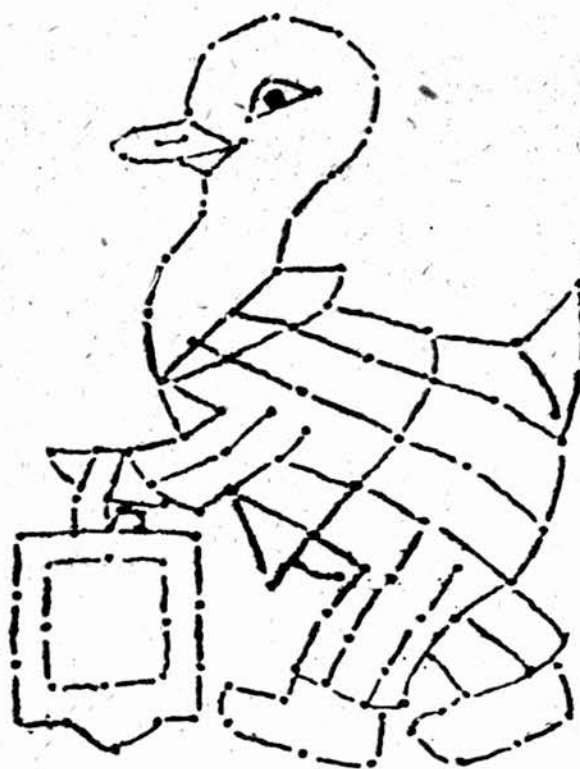
A very good programme of games, stories, etc., is carried on up to about 10 a.m.

At present there is no restriction whatsoever for the children to join these meetings.

The parents and guardians are earnestly requested to send children there "to be as happy as possible and let them be good by themselves."

Bending a little, with arms rigid and extended, we keep both feet together, and then try to jump over the stick through the loop formed by it and our two arms. Of course, we shall pro-

A JOL-LY SEW-ING PIC-TURE



Girls! Girls! Something you will like to do:

If you are just learning to sew you will find this picture very helpful. First paste it on to a piece of thin card. Then thread your needle with col-our-ed silk and sew from dot to dot. When all the black line-s are cover-ed the pic-ture will look ver-y pret-ty. You can use silk-s of more than one col-our if you like.

bably fail at first, but after a little practice we shall be able to do the feat, and cause no little astonishment to our friends who watch us.

The trick is worth learning, if it be only for the benefit it brings as a physical exercise. We should begin to practise jumping over the stick in some grassy place or on a mat indoors, where a fall will not hurt us, for, however nimble we may be, we are pretty sure to fall in our first attempts.

GLIMPSES OF RURAL KATHIAWAR

RUDI, THE FRUIT HAWKER

(By Gijubhai Badheka, Bhavnagar).

Everybody in our village, the young and the old alike, knows Rudi, the Koli woman. Rudi was the owner of the

jujube trees, Rudi would be hawking in the streets of the village with a basket on her head.

"Berries! Sweet berries! Berries! Nectar-like and sweet."

Children would snatch up some grain from the granary and run out to exchange the grain for the berries.

"No, you shan't get them for such old and rotten juwar. Go get some wheat; wheat will fetch you thrice its measure." Rudi would say.

Children would cluster round Rudi.

Little Manki asks for two more berries, and Lakho asks for a bad berry to be changed for a good one.

Rudi would please them all by satisfying their small demands.

In summer Rudi would hawk the Pilu fruits in the streets.

"Pilu berries; sweet Pilu berries."

Children would rush out for the Pilu berries; and in no time more than half the quantity of the berries would be sold out.

Naturally! for Rudi used to bring the best and the sweetest. The berries she brought were small in size, and pinkish, but seedless, so that the children could eat them heartily without any danger to their health.

In the rainy season, Rudi would bring melons.

"Melons! Sweet melons. Sweet and sugary melons."

Rudi's melons were sweet. Once more the children would run with handfuls of grain, to buy them.

"Auntie Rudi, see that the melon does not turn out bitter."

"Nonsense! I never grow bitter melons."

Rudi used to measure out the berries; but melons were weighed. For juwar one got them equal its weight, for millet one and a half times its weight and for wheat double its weight.

"Antie Rudi! Please some more," says Rati.

"You greedy fellow, you are never satisfied. Don't you see that I have already given you more than your due," Rudi would shout out.

Rudi would sometimes go a-hawking the Jambu fruits.

They were the best of their kind, as big as dried dates and as sweet as honey.

At her call, Lakho would tell her: "Mother, won't you give me some grain; I wish to buy jambus."

Puni, too, requests her mother to give her some wheat.

Grand dame Kanku: "Hallo! kiddies, that looks like Rudi selling something or other; just go and see what she has got this time."

A host of little children would throng round Rudi once more, everyone requesting her to be served first.

"But how can I serve you all at a time?" says Rudi.

"Sit you all down. Each one will have his turn."

Rudi was the local fruit hawker. Everybody in our village the young and the old alike knows her, and specially the little urchins.

(Translated from the original by Prof. J. B. Dave, M.A.)

THE TRUE WORSHIP

(By Bro. T. Gopal Krishna Rao.)

A king who was a great devotee of Lord Shiva once took a vow that on every Monday he would fill up the (Shiva Kund) pit of the Lord Shiva's temple with milk. He ordered that each and everyone in his state should pour milk on that day in the Shiva Kund without using a drop of it for themselves, and ordered the inmates of his palace also to do likewise. He appointed watchmen at every door of the houses of his subjects in order to prevent them from drinking or selling milk.

By this command his subjects, especially the children and sickmen, suffered much. Unwillingly and for fear of the king they



Mrs. Urmila Mehta and Mr. Krishna Menon, two chief workers of the Khar Children's Association. On their sides are Brothers Atul and Harnam, who help very much in conducting the meetings. And in the centre is little Sheila.

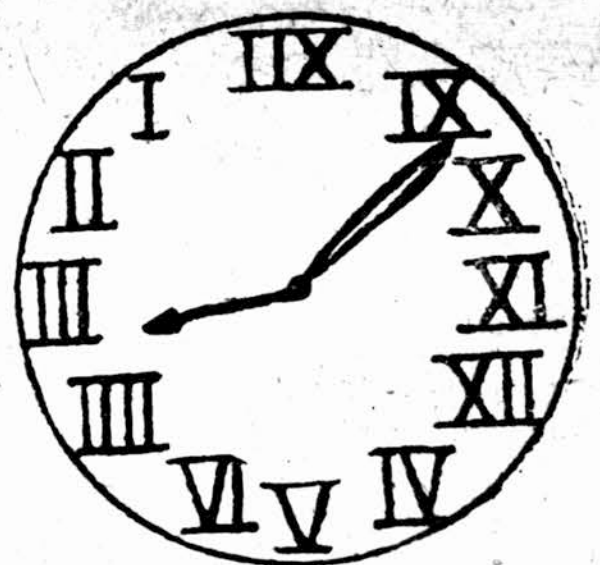
used to pour milk in that Kund on every Monday.

The object of the king's vow was to propitiate Lord Shiva. Though milk was poured in large quantities it used to dry up in no time. He ordered his subjects to buy more cows and she-buffaloes for providing with larger quantities of milk. But it was all in vain. The king was greatly disappointed, and grieved over the failure. Many Mondays passed in this manner.

One Monday an old woman got up early in the morning and after taking milk in a clean vessel, was about to start for the temple. At that time her orphan grandchild saw the milk and cried for it in hunger. The grand-mother took pity on the child and gave it a little out of it. Then she left her hut, and she had not gone far when on the way she met a young lady whose face was pale and sorrowful. She appealed to the old woman to pour some milk in her empty vessel and said: "Mother, my husband is seriously ill and he is fed upon milk diet only. If I don't give him milk he will starve to death and I and my children will become helpless. God will never shower His grace on the king if he gives pain to his subjects, because He is the Father of all. I will be indeed very grateful to you if you will kindly spare some milk." Tears rolled down on her cheeks when she thus begged for milk.

The kind mother's heart melted.

THE REVERSED CLOCK



The diagram shows the face of a clock as it would appear in a mirror, with the exceptions given below. See if you can answer the questions correctly within the time limit of two minutes.

(1) Are any of the Roman numerals incorrectly written? If so, which?

(2) Are any of the numerals correctly written, but out of place? If so, which?

(3) Is any numeral missing?

(4) How long before the clock will next strike?

(5) Is anything wrong with the position of the hands? If so, what?

Please look for the answers in the "Replies" column, and see how far you were right.

ed when she saw the poor lady weeping, and poured some milk in her empty vessel. The young lady took it to her house with great pleasure.

The kind and generous old mother took the remaining milk to the temple and poured it in the Kund. The moment she poured the milk the whole Kund became filled with milk and did not dry. All the people assembled there were struck with wonder, and informed the king about this happy news. The king at once jumped and ran towards the Kund, and with immense joy asked the old woman how she made the Kund filled with the milk, when she narrated the whole story. The king repented for his cruelty in giving distress to his subjects and fell at her feet as he had learnt a great lesson from her.

It is evident from the story that the all merciful Lord does not want such worship as is offered to Him with selfish motives and by giving pain to others. The Lord loves all His created beings with equal vision. If one offers Him even a flower, a leaf, or a fruit with heart-felt love and true devotion, He is pleased and showers His blessings on him. To love and serve all equally is the true worship of the Lord.

* * * * *

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

(By Sist. Kamala).

It is well to have an ideal, however, unattainable it may appear. We do not complain of a guide post because it points to a distant goal.

How far that little candle throws his beams! So shines a good deed in a naughty world.

Take a true view of life; be proud that you have work in the world's busy path, and do it well and honourably.

Keep innocency, and take heed unto the thing that is right; for that shall bring a man peace at the last.

Good, better, best
Never let it rest,
Till the good is better
And the better is best.

PROMISE YOURSELF

(By Sist. Vimla).

To be strong that nothing can disturb your peace of mind.
To think only of the best, to work only for the best, and to expect only the best.

To forget the mistakes of the past, and press on to the greater achievements of the future.

To be too large to worry, too noble for anger, too strong for fear, and too happy to permit the presence of trouble.

To think well of yourself and to proclaim this fact to the world not in loud words, but in great deeds.

* * * * *

A MATCH TRICK

(By Bro. G. S. Lobo).

Place four and a half matches on the table, and ask a friend if he can pick up all the matches, including the half-match, by simply holding one.

If your friend fails to solve this puzzle, arrange the four matches as shown in the illustration.

A MATCH TRICK



tration, with the half-match across the centre of the other matches. Then grasp the match marked with a cross between the finger and thumb. Lift gently, and all the matches can be raised as shown in the diagram on the right of the illustration.

* * * * *

A MAGIC SUM.

(By Bro. V. S. Rao).

Do you know how to tell a person's age? Ask a friend to write down the number of the month in which he was born; January being 1, February 2, and so on. Then ask him to do the following sum: Double the number of the



Some of the Khar Balkan-j-i-Bari Children, getting ready to play a game.

month. Add 5. Multiply by 50. Add his age last birthday. Subtract 365. Add 115. He should then tell you the answer to the sum. The last figure, or two figures, will be his age and the first will be the number of the month in which he was born.

For example:

December	12th month.
Double this number	24
Add 5	29
Multiply by 50	1,450
Add age (12)	1,462
Subtract 365	1,097
Add 115	1,212
Age 12 12th month	December.

* * * * *

DO YOU KNOW?

(By Bro. R. Shafiqur Rehman)

Q. What is the meaning of 'Eight Bells'?

A. On-boardship time is kept by striking a bell every half hour, and "Eight Bells" marks the end of a 4 hour-watch.

Q. What is the 'Midnight Sun'?

A. When, in the Earth's Journey round the Sun, the North Pole is tilted towards the sun, within the Arctic circle this body keeps above the horizon all the 24 hours. The Midnight sun can be seen at the North Pole in June and in the Antarctic in December, when the South Pole inclines towards the sun.

Q. What animals live longest?

A. An elephant is known to have lived 200 years; a giant tortoise, 300 years. It is believed that crocodiles and whales live even longer.

Q. Which is the bravest animal in the Jungle?

A. The wild boar which fights wickedly to the last and dies without a groan.

Q. Why the sky looks red at the sun set?

A. The tiny particles of dust and mist near the ground are big enough to filter out the short blue rays, but permit the larger red rays to pass on.

REPLIES

The Reversed Clock: (1) Yes. XII, when reversed, is IIX and is not a Roman numeral. (2) Yes. IV, V, VI. (3) Yes, IIV should appear for 7. (4) About six minutes. (5) Yes, the hour hand should be pointing just above III instead of just below it.

Bro. B. S. Damle (Grant Road): The prize book has long since been despatched to you, and I hope you have received it; please let me know? You should not wait for the receiving of a prize to take part in another competition! Why don't you join the Children's Association as a member?

Bro. P. P. Singh (Dadar): Perhaps you did not see the result of the story competition, which appeared in these columns long back. When you have not won the prize, how can I "send anything" to you? The entry you have sent in recently is useless; we never offered a prize for it! You have not mentioned your age in the letter, enclosing three pice stamps; please write it to us, and then the application form for joining the Association will be sent to you.

Sis. Ruby Taylor (Byculla): Very sorry, you sent the story too late for competition; it may however be published some time. You sent for the form and showed a desire to join the Association: Why then did you not return the form filled in, please?

Bro. Rusy F. Katrak (Grant Road): Your story was received too late for the competition, sorry we could not consider it for the prize; it may, however, be published some time. Thanks for the other "very beautiful puzzle"; I will see if I can use it. What about your joining the Association?

Bro. R. H. Gidvani (Karachi): Having a jolly time!—Yes, that's like a good boy. Feel cheerful always, and speak sweetly to every

one. "Time is a great healer," they say; I am sure some day the misunderstandings between you and your friend will be cleared—who knows, then both of you may repent for the past? But that too, again, would be unfruitful... one should mind the present and be happy, that's all!

N.B.—Some children are sending me letters under-stamped, and naturally the postal authorities want me to pay the extra dues if I accept such letters. Children should please note that I cannot but refuse them—for, if I go on paying these dues, I do not know where the end would be! May I therefore request all sisters and brothers to be always careful in kindly sending me their covers affixed with proper postage stamps. Thanks!

WHY DELAY STILL?

The forms have been despatched to all those who applied for them. And the Certificates also have been sent to all, whose applications and fees were received upto the end of the last week. Prizes too have been despatched to all the winners up-to-date. We shall be thankful if the various sisters and brothers will kindly acknowledge receipt at their earliest convenience.

Why have the others delayed still in enrolling themselves in Balkan-j-i-Bari, the All-India Children's Association? Why not send for the form very to-day, mentioning your age and enclosing a three-pice stamp only to cover the postage!

I shall be glad to hear from as many children as possible, whatever they want to say. If you have any difficulties or want answers for certain questions, you have simply to send them on to me, and I shall try my best to help you.

Then, why don't you send any stories, poems, games, tricks, jokes, puzzles, riddles, etc., etc.? Please write your compositions in ink and one side only of the paper. If you want to send any of your attempts at drawing, please see that they are in black ink. You can send also photographs or snapshots taken by yourself. I shall feel great pleasure in publishing them here, and if they are very good, prizes also will be awarded for the different items.

But never forget one thing, please: Whenever writing to me, mention your age and write your address legibly. Kindly send all your communications to the following address directly—they will reach safe:—

Dada—"Gullistan,"
Khar—Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

MR. BEAR'S PIC-NIC.



Mr. BEAR is going to have a pic-nic with four other bears and he does not know why his friends are so late. Mr. Bear's four friends are hid-den in the pic-ture. Turn it a-bout ev-er-y way un-till you find them.

News From Far & Near

WORLD CONGRESS ON POPULATION PROBLEM

In order to avoid clashing with other events, the International Congress for Population Problems, which was to have been held at Stuttgart from September 9 to 16, has now been fixed for August 26 to September 1.

GERMAN STENOGRAPHERS' RALLY

5000 stenographers were to compete at the German shorthand typists' rally at Frankfurt-on-Main from August 2 to 5.

George Hossfeld, a German-American, who holds the world record for speed typing was to be among the competitors. Some hundred typewriters would be given as prizes.

SWITCHBACK RAILWAY SHAPED LIKE WINE-GLASS

The face of the restaurant shaped like a wine barrel at the Bavarian watering place Dürkheim has spread far and wide. Now Neustadt on the Haardt range of mountains in the Palatinate has decided to go one better and build a switchback railway shaped like a wine glass, 60 feet high and 36 feet in diameter. Steps will also be made leading up to an inn inside. Visitors who have imbibed too much to venture upon the downhill journey step by step can take the speedier route and switchback home around the outer edge of the "wine-glass."

Wachenstein in the Palatinate is capping even this ambitious project by a building in the shape of a champagne bottle 90 feet high.

Carnival Pageant For Olympic Games

Ten Thousand Performers To Participate In Festival Play

On the evening of August 1, 1936, the date of the inauguration of the Eleventh Olympic Games in Berlin, 10,000 performers will enact a pageant depicting those qualities of eternal youth, gaiety and beauty, which the ancient Greeks delighted to feel were enthroned on Olympus.

This Festival Play, which has been composed by two young Munich artists, shows how the natural human bent for sport and play attains in time to artistic outlet in dancing.

Sword and victory dances will be executed by the pupils of Harold Kreutberg, the young German dancer who has attracted

considerable attention by his originality of choreography during recent tours abroad.

Mary Wigman's group will then perform a death dance.

This will be followed by the singing of Schiller's "Hymn to Happiness in the musical setting taken from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.

The Festival Play will be produced by Dr. Hanns Niedecken-Gebhard, who was for two years stage director at the Metropolitan Opera, New York. He produced the annual Handel Festivals in Gottingen, and the first Cologne and Heidelberg Festivals in 1933 and 1934 respectively.

ORIENTAL INSTITUTE FOR BERLIN

An Oriental Institute for the study of Eastern languages and problems is to be founded in Berlin and will be opened in October.

This new institute will include within its scope the already existing Oriental Seminar, the Institute for Semitic and Islamic Sciences, the Sinological Seminar and the Indo-German Institute.

The Japanese Institute, however, in view of the special character of its work, will be preserved separately from the new Institute.

AND THEN THERE WERE NONE

The following genial estimate of the effect of combining the "New Deal" with the "Pensions for Everybody" scheme is now circulating in the United States. It is headed:

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM ON THE STATE OF THE NATION

Population of the United States reported as .. 124,000,000

Deduct those eligible for old-age pensions under the Townsend Bill .. 30,000,000

94,000,000

Deduct persons working for Federal, State, City and other Govts. .. 20,000,000

74,000,000

Deduct those ineligible to work under Child Labour Laws .. 60,000,000
14,000,000

Deduct number of unemployed in nation .. 13,999,998

Number remaining to produce nation's goods .. 2
JUST YOU AND ME—AND I'M GETTING TIRED.

MEDAL FOR BOY HERO

A 15-year-old boy's heroic climb in an attempt to save his father and mother is recalled by the presentation to Peter Hemphill of the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society for life-saving.

Major Robert Hemphill and his wife were walking with their children along the sea cliffs to Kellan Head, near Port Isaac, Cornwall. Major Hemphill, in attempting to obtain a photograph of a bird's nest, slipped and fell to the bottom of the cliffs, where he was killed. Mrs. Hemphill, in an attempt to reach her husband, also fell, and died from her injuries.

What was described as a "miracle" climb was made by Peter, who climbed over 400 feet down the cliffs to haul his father's body clear of the water. He then climbed back again and went for help.

DEAFNESS!

Partial or total and complicated with other troubles cured radically with easy home treatment. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request.

BY RONTGEN, Saguna, Bengal (B.B.)

CHILD HECKLES JUDGE

A small boy in a bathing suit continuously interrupted a speech by Lord Justice Roche at Northolt, Middlesex, playing fields.

In vain the judge told the child that they could not both talk at once. Finally, "Sit on him, please," said the judge, and the heckler was removed.

PRISONER SHOWS THE WAY.

Two young constables, fresh to the force, arrested two men for street fighting in Liverpool.

Then—they found they did not know the way to the police station.

"They asked the prisoners, and the prisoners led the way."

"Like lambs to the slaughter," was the magistrate's comment. He fined one man £1 and cautioned the other.

NINE FOOT ANT HEAP

A nine foot high ant heap is the chief exhibit at the memorial exhibition held at the museum for ethnological study at Leipzig to commemorate the centenary of the birth of its founder Alphonse Stuben. This remarkable product of the termites of former German East Africa was taken to pieces, packed sectionwise in crates for transport to Europe, and then reassembled in its original form on German soil.

WORLD JEWELLERS' CONGRESS

Representatives of the jewellery trade of Britain, Austria, Czechoslovakia, France, Holland, Italy, Spain and Switzerland have already booked admission to the Fifth International Congress of Jewel Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers, which is to be held in Berlin from August 29 to 31.

Several members of Goldsmiths' Hall, London, will be attending the Congress.

PEDESTRIAN RAILS REDUCE ACCIDENTS

To reduce the number of street accidents caused by careless pedestrians Berlin has tried as an experiment the erection of low lattice guard-rails, to step over which into the road is a reminder of grave danger not only of a possible accident but of a possible fine.

At specially dangerous spots where these guards have been installed their success is attested by statistics now available. At one corner where an average of 214 accidents occurred in former years as comparatively few as 125 took place since the new arrangement was made; at another, accidents were reduced from an average of 186 to 119.



THE LILY BISCUIT Co.,
Mangaldas Market, Bombay, 2.

For Purity & Nutrition proved the BEST

RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS
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USED IN ALL EMINENT HOSPITALS



Don't neglect PILES

THE world's only remedy based on the latest Merz Patent Fat-free principle that can cure Piles is Recto-Serol. Marvellous quick relief and a sure cure is your reward if you use it now.

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P. O. Box 996, Bombay.

Recto-Serol

THE WORLD'S STANDARD CURE FOR PILES. BLIND, BLEEDING, ITCHING, PAINFUL TOXIC IN ANY STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT.

Made in Germany.

ONLY ONE SURVIVOR OF WORLD WAR LEADERS



The death of Viscount Byng of Vimy (top right), who led the desperate defence of Ypres in the world war, almost wiped out the ranks of the strategists, who directed the millions of fighters in the great conflict. General John J. Pershing (top left) who commanded the American expeditionary forces, stands at the head of the thin band of surviving war leaders. Some of the leaders who have passed on are Gen. Paul von Hindenburg (lower left), who died last year as president of Germany; Ferdinand Foch (centre) Field Marshal of France and the supreme commander of the allies; and Sir Douglas Haig (lower right) commander of all British troops in England and Belgium in the world war. General Pershing will be 75 next September.

"TITLES BARTERED FOR DOLLARS"

U. S. Supreme Court Judge Scores Barbara Hutton's Marriage

Denouncing the "modern Vanity Fair in which European titles are bartered for dollars," Supreme Court Justice Coillio made scathing references to Miss Barbara Hutton, the Woolworth heiress, who successively married a Georgian Prince and a Danish count, says the New York correspondent of the "News Chronicle."

The judge's remark were made in granting an annulment of the marriage of Mr. Clendinin Ryan, secretary to Mayor Laguardia, to the former Countess Marie von Wurmbbrand Stuppach, of Austria, on the ground that he was the victim of a group of gold-diggers.

"FOREIGN ENTANGLEMENTS."

"It is not a source of satisfaction," said the Judge, "to see our marriage institution and courts made mere incidents to the purchase of foreign titles."

Reviewing Miss Barbara Hutton's matrimonial career after her separation from Prince Mdivani, the Judge said:

"She didn't permit the ink to become dry on the divorce papers before her second foreign entanglement arrived on board ship and

the second marriage was immediately entered into.

"The increasing number of cases of this character which are being brought, emphasises the fact that international alliances based on nothing more than the possession of wealth by one party and of title or claim to noble lineage on the other, are doomed to failure."

The Judge added that he regretted he could not put the record of the Ryan suit into the hands of Americans who intended to enter into any foreign matrimonial alliances.

"It would disclose," he said, "that the only consideration for foreign nobility to contract marriages with Americans is gold."

Young Ryan, who holds a contingent interest in a £2,000,000 trust fund left by his father, a poor Irish immigrant who became a Titan of finance, married the Countess in February, 1934, after an acquaintance of about a month.

MARRIAGE PLOT.

Evidence showed, said the judge, that Ryan had been the victim of a marriage plot concocted by a group of members of the Austrian

nobility who had been "rendered desperate by poverty and the desire to obtain means to continue their luxurious existence by any method save that of honest work."

"The Countess," he continued, "was a pawn in a game which originated in the minds of older and craftier schemers."

"She was successful so far as the desired marriage was concerned, but the scheme failed, since it did not produce the cash desired."

"Hence the marriage, a mere step in the scheme, was a failure."

DESPERATE STRAITS

The judge found that before and after her marriage Mrs. Ryan was deeply in love with Count Vladimir Mitrowsky, and that within a month after the ceremony she sold some of her wedding presents to buy an expensive wrist watch for the Count.

"Mrs. Ryan had misled her husband into believing she had always lived in luxurious surroundings."

"Actually her mother had been in desperate financial circumstances and in the September before the marriage has spent two weeks in prison until she was released on bail to defend herself against charges brought by her creditors."

He pointed out that in 1932 the Countess was engaged to the wealthy Baron Buxhoeveden, of Germany, but this was broken off and the Baron paid the mother 45,000 Australian schillings.

Three days later the girl's engagement to Count Mitrowsky was announced, but this was terminated three months later, and in this case the Count paid the mother 100,000 schillings.

FOR THE MARRIED!
Tells how to CONTROL BIRTH and REGAIN VITALITY! Write for your copy TO-DAY!
VENUS-RESEARCH-LABRY.
P.O. Box 587, CALCUTTA.



Jim's a demon for
Scott's Porridge Oats
at breakfast

The lad who enjoys a nourishing daily breakfast of Scott's Porridge Oats is laying up a fund of strength and vitality. Be sure it is Scott's Porridge Oats—the Quality Oats—Scotland's best.

COOKS IN 5 MINUTES



THE QUALITY OATS
Sole Agents:—Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

BANISH GREY HAIR

Whatever the cause of your greyness, however far advanced, it may be,

VIVALINE HAIR OIL

(Regd.)



Restores Grey Hair to its natural rich and lustrous colour. Throw away your dye. Start using VIVALINE to-day. Rs. 1/12 small bottle for slight greyness Rs. 2 large bottle for advanced greyness Three bottles post free

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THE SPACE-RAIDERS

(Continued from page 9.)

three minutes without repeating himself.

During this outburst, Kay, smiling demurely, peeped at him through her long black eyelashes. She adored him when he roared and raved and thundered and scowled, as he was doing now; in fact, she adored him at any time. The whole trouble was that the poor fool did not know it—at least, he had never given the slightest sign of knowing it.

Here, Kay told herself, within the past five minutes she had given him a dozen strong leads, and he had ignored them all. Would George Anstey never wake up to the fact that she loved him for months, though she found it extremely difficult to determine just how or why? Perhaps it was because of the way his hair curled; perhaps it was because of the deep tones of that voice now scolding like a schoolmaster's—oh, how could one pin down the ingredients of Love, how could one analyse its components, when Love itself was such an elusive, nebulous, baffling, mysterious thing?

Professor Longdon's daughter, herself no mean exponent of analytical science, found herself fumbling like a tyro over this greatest, and yet most common problem of "Why Do I Love?" Doubtless you had read have experienced similar mental mystification. If not, it is a certainty that you will, sooner or later.

One thing Kay was certain of. She did know the exact day, almost the exact minute, when she realised blindingly, overwhelmingly, that she had lost her heart to George. He had been Professor Longdon's partner for nearly a year; Kay, who worked in

the laboratory daily, and who, despite her youth—she was barely twenty—had already been responsible for the creation of not a few best-selling labour-saving inventions sent out by the laboratory to the business firms who constantly pestered 'Longdon's' for something new, had studied the newcomer with the natural healthy interest of any young woman for any young man.

She liked his looks. There was strength, and tenacity of purpose in his rough-hewn face; Kay had no time for pretty-pretty men, the sort who gravitate by instinct to gigolo-ism.

She liked his blunt honesty, the doggedness with which he tackled every task, the vigour with which he seized upon an idea and worked it up into a thing of steel and vulcanite and rubber and chemicals; he was clever, too, an originator up to a point, but possessed of a really brilliant flair for taking a vague suggestion of the Professor's and adapting it to commercial usage.

This work of receiving and moulding the bright speculative flashes of Professor Longdon had been Kay's main function since she was seventeen. She felt a kinship with George Anstey.

Then came the day of The Crisis. Kay always thought of it mentally as "The Crisis; sometimes in the secret places of her mind she found another name for it—'The Great Accident'. Crisis and accident it had been both, and hers were the fingers which rocked the pendulum of events.

They were all three—Kay, her

father, and George—working upon a new explosive asked for by a tunnel-boring company. Came the moment for the first test-mixture of the new component chemicals.

Kay had received strict orders to let fall into the mixing-jar two drops only of the chief ingredient which would give 'Longdonite' its high-power flash-point. The nervous tension of mixing had affected her hands—a tremor at the strong moment—four drops instead of two she let fall—even before those extra drops hit the mixture she realised what she had done, realised that death was welting down upon the three of them with the speed of light, realised that the blow-up against which her father had warned her was due to take place before she could even utter warning of the disaster!

But other eyes than hers had witnessed the error. George Anstey's hands were holding the mixing-jar. Too late to prevent the extra drops meeting the mixture, he was in time to hurl jar, contents and all, through the open window of the laboratory and in the same motion to snatch Kay and shield her with his body.

The explosion, a split-second later, blew half the wall away. Flying bricks bruised the professor and George cruelly. But Kay escaped unhurt.

The flash of detonation coincided with another flash in Kay's mind. In that tense, terrible moment of danger she knew—knew beyond all shadow of doubt—that she loved George Anstey. Knew that the 'liking' built up over weeks of work and breezy comradeship together had crystallised in a second of high tension to a fierce flame of longing. Knew that if George had died in that blow-up, she would have asked no more than to be allowed to die with him. "Yes," she had told herself breathlessly, "I've got it as bad as that!"

Paradise, to be held in his arms, her head pressed against his coat.

Paradise lost, to be pushed away next instant with a curt "Don'ts ever do that again, Kay."

So it began. Thus—Kay indicating with smiles and glances, as women have indicated since the world began, the state of her heart; George seemingly blind and deaf, immersed in the business of modern science—it had gone on.

"How long?" Kay asked herself, impatiently, fretfully, mournfully, according to mood. "How long before this dear fool wakes up?"

In the privacy of her room, she would apostrophize before her mirror. "Am I such a terrible trump? Is that why he won't look at me?"

But her mirror answered the truth. That she was a really beautiful girl, with shining eyes and a mouth made for kisses. And so, as a moth is drawn ever to the searing flame which attracts only to wound, she returned to her problem, fashioning a minor hell of despondency from which there seemed no escape.

No escape—until the coming of the Space Raiders gave Kay her opportunity.

The affair began about an hour after the conversation previously recorded. Afternoon was merging into evening. The sun flamed low in the western sky. And to the Longdon Scientific Inventions Laboratory came a visitor, asking for the professor.

Kay interviewed him in the little outer office. The caller, a thick-set, bright-eyed, quick-spoken man, presented his card.

T. Merryweather
"Morning Arclight"

"Tom Merryweather's the name," smiled the man from the Arclight, speaking in clipped, jerky tones. "Met Professor Longdon at a dinner—week ago—promised me in an interview—call any time about this new hoverer type of aircraft he's making—so here I am. You his daughter?"

Kay laughed. The pressman's abruptness amused her. "Yes." "Glad to have you know me, Professor in?"

"He is in his observatory," said Kay. "We have an observatory here, you know, in the annexe. Will you please wait a moment, and I'll see if father can receive you."

Leaving Merryweather in the office, she went into the Laboratory, threading her way through the maze of tables and benches to the door of the annexe.

Before she could reach it, the door of the annexe was flung violently open. Professor Longdon appeared, his face contorted with excitement.

"Kay! Anstey!" he cried. "Come in here—quickly!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

She was being taken round the golf links by her boy friend. It was the first time she had played.

As they approached the flag on the last green he suddenly pulled up.

"Jove!" he exclaimed. "Just look—a dead stymie."

The girl gazed about her.

"Where?" she asked seriously. "I rather thought there was a funny smell around here."



Listerine Tooth Paste brings a new whiteness, a new sparkle and brilliance to the teeth in a remarkably short time, yet it is absolutely safe to use. Its new cleansing and polishing agent—unmatched in any other dentifrice—is harder than tartar, yet softer than the tooth enamel. It cleans thoroughly, removes all tobacco stains and discolourations, yet cannot scratch nor harm the teeth in any way.

You will like the taste of Listerine Tooth Paste too. No soapy, foamy taste—just the clean, invigorating taste of Listerine Antiseptic itself. And because of this antiseptic, it is so good for your gums, too.

Brush your teeth night and morning for the next 30 days with Listerine Tooth Paste. Notice the difference—you will never go back to your old brand.

The makers of Listerine Tooth Paste recommend Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brushes.

LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE



... AND IT MAKES THE BREATH SWEETER

THE Travancore National Bank, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Travancore 1912.)

Since its establishment in Travancore over 22 years ago, the TRAVANCORE NATIONAL BANK LTD., has always aimed at the constant development of its services in order to render the greatest possible assistance to merchants and firms trading in South India.

That is exactly what the BOMBAY BRANCH too is striving to do.

The quality of the bank's service springs from a sympathetic understanding of the needs of its clientele.

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Alleppey,
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ABYSSINIA

(Continued from page 27.)

port. Milk in Abyssinia is practically wasted, for there is no organized business of butter, ghee, canning, etc. Out of honey the Abyssinians make wine, which is consumed by them.

In the principal places of Abyssinia one can see people from Europe, America, Arabia, India and Japan. Of late the Japanese have established themselves in more than one sphere of life. The traders in Abyssinia are mostly Indians and at a modest estimate their number must be about 3,000. Most of them are Gujrati Hindus. These Indians sell goods from India like cotton-yarn, cloth, grain, etc. Rich Indians deal in "Thallars" (Dollars), usually known as Maria Thereza dollars, which is a common coin in Abyssinia, and the same is minted in a private mint in Austria. These dollars are also the ruling coins in many parts of Arabia, Persia, etc. A Bohra Mahomedan gentleman hailing from India has got vast business ramifications in Abyssinia and he is known in Bombay as Hararwalla, by which name many of the buildings owned by him are also known in Bombay. He derives his name from Harar in Abyssinia. His firm were monopolists of salt supplies and aerated waters in Abyssinia.

The principal animals used for transport are camels and mules. A good mule often fetches as far as Rs. 500. There are any number of good horses, but they are not considered as valuable as mules on account of their enduring power and ability to travel through rough and hazardous places.

Abyssinia lacks frightfully in statistics. There is not a proper map, so much so their boundaries are not properly demarcated. No one knows the total strength of the population. However, it is believed to be about 8 millions.

Practically every nation of the world has its representative (minister) in the capital (Addis-Ababa) of Abyssinia, which clearly shows that the country is rich and of importance. The Bank of Abyssinia is purely a British institution. The railway (a meter gauge system) from Djibouti (French Somaliland) to Addis-Ababa is a French organization. The telegraph system (usually small wireless stations) is managed and worked by Italians.

Italo-Abyssinian Tension

Now coming to the tension between Abyssinia and Italy, there is no doubt that Italy is a better armed nation, particularly in air-planes, tanks, and heavy artillery, but, again, Abyssinia is not badly off in armaments to suit the local conditions, for she has been buying for years practically every modern weapon from armament manufacturing countries. There is another point to be noted and that is, that the people of Abyssinia had been buying freely rifles and revolvers and ammunition in thousands and thousands in a place like Djibouti (French Somaliland) when it was an open trade in that place. The trade in arms was entirely in the hands of the white traders, and has been stopped only since a few years ago. As the country is full of arms owned by the Government as well by the people, it is obvious that Abyssinia will really offer an extraordinary resistance to Italy. Besides, Abyssinia is in a better position than Italy to put any number of men on the battlefield—firstly, because the local environment and traditions will influence the minds of Abyssinians that they are in duty bound to fight; secondly, because it will cost her little or nothing to maintain a

When you ask for 501 Soap Beware of Imitations!



OWING to the great popularity of 501 Washing Soap, a number of other Washing Soaps, made to resemble closely in appearance 501 Washing Soap, is being continuously put on the market.

We are glad to announce that some of the manufacturers of these colourable imitations against whom we took legal proceedings have given us an undertaking not to use the mark resembling 501 and Tomco. These marks, as well as the marks of those against whom legal proceedings are pending, have been struck off the list appearing alongside.

We must, however, caution our customers that although a few colourable imitations have been taken off the market, so many more are being put on that we are not able to check them immediately. We are proceeding against many of the manufacturers of the latter; but our customers will be well advised not to buy soaps which are not 501 but are merely made to look like them. Always look for the figures 501 and our genuine symbol.

Insist on

501 Soap

Saves Money, Saves Clothes, Saves Work

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Distributors for Bandra & Suburbs: SHANTILAL CHATRAKHUJ & CO., Hill Road.

When buying—
be careful!

NO soap is genuine 501 unless it bears the figures 501 and the Tomco symbol as shown in the illustration on the left.

Of the ever-increasing number of soaps closely resembling 501 Washing Soap the commoner ones bear the following marks:

Figures	Symbol
501	
501	
591	
561	
105	
105	
502	
507	
501	
501	
515	
551	
551	
51	

There are many others too!

large army as her soldiers' needs will be practically nil, for they are accustomed to live rough and hazardous life on ordinary necessities like clothing, head and foot gear, and sun-dried meat ration.

On the other hand, for Italy with her all modern equipment and armaments and well trained army, it will be a trying job to fight with Abyssinians, for to start with it will be an expensive venture to come all the way from Europe and fight in a place full of natural difficulties with people in their own home and who are well equipped to defend their country. Natural barriers to be overcome in Abyssinia are many, like waterless deserts, highly watery places, mountainous places, deep valleys, forests with ferocious animals, reptiles, scorpions, and lastly, in some places, unbearable heat. And since Abyssinians know fully well the value of their natural fortifications, they will employ guerrilla warfare methods by posting themselves in small numbers in strategic positions. In a case

like this tanks and heavy artillery will not achieve their objective.

Aerial Warfare

There is no doubt that the air-planes of Italy will play an important part in reconnoitring Abyssinians' movements, but to bombard them from the air will prove not only expensive but futile, for the fighting forces of Abyssinia will shelter themselves in natural caves and crevices like the rats of the mountains. Consequently they will not be accessible to air attacks. Another fact Italy will have to take note of is that war in Abyssinia will weaken her power at home as one of the first-class Powers in Europe.

It is also proper to mention that in case of war Italy is sure to create bad blood with those nations which have direct and indirect interest within and without Abyssinia. For instance, Sudan and Egypt will be alarmed and naturally sympathise with Abyssinia, because the source of

LEPROSY and LEUCODERMA

Whatever extensive and how-ever long-standing cured absolutely in four weeks. Success guaranteed. Particulars on request. KAMLA WORKS (B.C.), PANCH-POTA (Bengal).

Blue Nile on which their prosperity depends is in Abyssinia. Any tampering, with the source of the Blue Nile will make many a nation to take sides with Abyssinia.

Summing up the whole situation, let us hope that both the parties will come to an amicable settlement and thus avoid another catastrophe like the last World War. Let us also hope that the kings, emperors, and presidents of the great nations, also the princes of the Christian Churches will exert their mighty influence and thus prevent the threatening disaster.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Little drops of humor,
Little rays of light,
Knock our daily troubles
Higher than a kite.

* * * * *

The waiter had been very slow in serving dinner, and the diner had grown restive.

"Now, waiter," he said, "bring me coffee, will you, and while you're away you might send me a postcard now and then."

* * * * *

Mr. McNab (after having lease read to him): "I will not sign that. I haven't been able to keep Ten Commandments for a mansion in Heaven, and I'm no gaun tae tackle about a hundred for two rooms in the High Street."

* * * * *

Mother—Whoever taught you to use those naughty words?"

John—Santa Claus, mamma.

Mother—Santa Claus?

John—Yes, mamma, when he fell over a chair in my bedroom on Christmas Eve.

* * * * *

A heckler at a public meeting made a remark about the "battering nonsense", the speaker was talking.

"Well, sir," was the reply, "I may be talking nonsense, but at least you pay me the compliment of staying here to listen to me."

"Certainly," was the rejoinder, "but I sometimes go to see the monkeys at the Zoo!"

* * * * *

A verger in the East End of London was showing a party of visitors over the church. When they reached the belfry the verger said:

"This ere bell is a bit remarkable, it is. We only ring it on the occasion of a visit from the Lord Bishop, or when we 'ave a fire a flood or some such calamity."

* * * * *

The storm was increasing in violence, and some of the deck fittings had already been swept overboard, when the captain decided to send up a signal of distress. But hardly had the rocket burst over the ship when a solemn-faced passenger stepped to the bridge.

"Captain," he said, "I'd be the last man on earth to cast a damper on anyone, but it seems to me that this is no time for letting off fireworks."

* * * * *

A reckless young Yorkshireman found a ten-shilling note in a pocket of his breeches one day. He came home uncommonly happy, having spent it royally, and told his parents of his luck.

"And, by gow," he said "we've had reight blow out. We'd beet an' chicken an' ham an' eggs, I doan't know what we didn't hey—an' summat to wash it down wi'. Grandest bit o' luck I've had for many a week."

His father stared hard. "Here!" he shouted suddenly, "what's ta, been doin'? Tha's gotten my breeches on!"

"It's the things we haven't got that make us unhappy," remarked the parlor philosopher.

"How about the toothache," suggested the mere man.

* * * * *

Restaurant patron (crossly) — "Waiter, what are those black specks in my milk?"

Waiter—"I donno, suh—unles-sen dey's some ob dem vitamins dey's talkin' so much about."

* * * * *

Customer (to butcher): "Those sausages you sent me had met at one end and bread at the other."

Butcher: "Yes, ma'am, in these hard times it's difficult to make both ends meet."

* * * * *

The guest was leaving the hotel, and on checking his bill found he had been overcharged. He went to the proprietor and pointed out that he had made a mistake of ten shillings in the addition.

"So sorry, sir," was the reply, "but I'm a bad adder."

"I should say you are," replied the guest, "but you're not going to sting me!"

* * * * *

Another man called for his bill, and on examining it discovered he had been charged a shilling too much.

"How do you make this out?" he asked.

"Well, you see, sir," replied the waitress, "the cashier bet me two shillings you wouldn't see it, and I bet him you would."

He smiled, wrote something on the back of the bill, folded it and told the waitress to take it.

* * * * *

The editor of a poultry journal received a letter from a woman reader. It read: "How long should a hen remain on the eggs?"

The editor replied, "Three weeks for chickens and four weeks for ducks."

Three weeks passed, and the editor again received a letter from the reader.

"Thank you very much for your kind advice," it read "The hen remained on the eggs for three weeks, and no chickens were hatched, and as I don't care for ducks I took her off the nest and sold the eggs."

* * * * *

"John," said Mrs. Meek to her husband, "we are going to the hospital bazaar to-night". Now don't be mean. Remember it is for a charitable cause."

Among the most popular attractions was a bewitching blonde young lady, who was selling kisses at a shilling each.

Mr. Meek bought ten shillings' worth, and was having his purchase delivered when his better-half came on the scene.

"John," she almost screamed, "what does this mean?"

"Well, you know, Marie," replied her husband, "it's for charity, you know."

"Yes," she replied acidly, "and charity, I also know, begins at home!"

The Scotch patient was fumbling in his pocket.

"You don't need to pay me in advance," said the dentist.

"I'm no going to," was the reply, "I'm only counting ma money before you give me the gas".

* * * * *

Jess: Miss Cronmore is going abroad to finish her musical education."

Tess: "Where did she get the money?"

Jess: "The neighbours all shipped in."

* * * * *

Mother—Now Harold, you mustn't eat all the peanuts even if you are pretending to be a monkey. You must give sister some.

Harold—But, Mother, I'm pretending that sister is the kind of an animal that doesn't eat peanuts.

* * * * *

"I tell you, comrades," cried the Socialist orator, "if you will only give Socialism a chance you will find it works!"

"Aw, go wan!" replied the cheerleader in the audience. "What we want is suthin' that abolishes work."

* * * * *

A miracle play was to be produced in the U.S.A. by a commercial entrepreneur who arrived one day during rehearsals. The following conversation took place with the stage manager:

"What are them guys in nightgowns doing in the chorus?"

"Those are the Twelve Apostles."

"Apostles? Only twelve. What's the good of twelve on a stage this size? I never limited you to no expense. Get a hundred!"

* * * * *

During the air raids on London twenty years ago, a mobile gun was operating in a residential street of Palmers Green. A man rushed out of a house and shouted that he was alone with three women; two of them were terrified, and on the verge of hysterics; would the gun kindly move on a bit?"

The crew went on with their job unheeding; then, in a lull, the man in charge shouted back: "You've made a mistake, sir. This is a gun, not a barrel-organ!"

* * * * *

An affable English tourist came upon an ancient grave-digger, in a Scottish churchyard and, anxious to be sociable, remarked: "I suppose things are very quite here?"

"Not so quiet as them there," was the discouraging answer.

Unabashed, the Englishman tried another. "Yes indeed," he said, "but I suppose people do not die often here?"

"Only once, sir," replied the grave-digger.

"No doubt," rejoined the other. "I suppose you have spent all your life here?"

"Not yet, sir."

And that was as far as the Englishman got.

Highbrow: "Are you acquainted with Shakespeare?"

Lowbrow: "Go on. Don't kid me. I know he's dead."

* * * * *

"Here's one name on the committee that I never heard of."

"Oh, that's probably the person who actually does the work!"

* * * * *

"Are you ill?" asked the physician; "let me see your tongue please."

"Its of no use, doctor," replied the patient: "No tongue can tell how bad I feel."

* * * * *

Cub reporter: "I'd like some advice, sir, on how to run a newspaper."

Editor:— "You have come to the wrong person son. Ask one of my subscribers".

* * * * *

Cookery Note—The taste of an onion can be greatly improved by adding a pound of steak to it.

Head Waitor: "Did you order ham and eggs?"

Patient Customer: "No. I humbly requested them."

* * * * *

Mistress—Please remember that you're my cook, and that I expect you to know your station.

Cook—So I do, ma'am—and what time the next train goes!

* * * * *

The veteran was on his favourite topic—his experience as a soldier in all parts of the world. "I remember the time when we were stationed near Babylon. Why, it was so hot that we used to toast our bread in the sun, and—"

"Yes, I know," interrupted a war-weary youngster, "and they supplied you with corkscrews to draw your breath."

* * * * *

A young barrister, in a severe cross-examination of a landlady, was trying to discredit her boarding-house in the eyes of the jury. She spoke of certain lodgers who never went out at night, and the barrister pounced on this admission at once.

"A queer set of people seem to live in your house, madam," he said. "Are they training for monks, or have they some reason for hiding themselves from the public eye?"

"No, sir," replied the landlady, "they're studying for the law!"

* * * * *

"Week before last," said the kind lady to the paralyzed beggar "you got a dollar from me because you were deaf and dumb. Last week I gave you a quarter because you were blind, before I realized that you were the same man. Now you ask for money because you are paralysed."

"Yessum," said the beggar "Them's the facts."

"Don't you think you'll do better if you choose one affliction and stick to it?" asked the lady.

"No, ma'am," said the beggar "They's nothin' so fatal to the full development of one's natural powers as narrer specialization."

OH, THESE ENGLISH NAMES!



JUDGES' CLAM

Rs. 80,000 For Salaries Affected By Drop In Exchange Rate

PONDICHERRY, August 9. A petition has been filed before the Colonial Commission by some judges of French India claiming a sum of Rs. 80,000 from the French Government being the aggregate loss in salaries which they have incurred owing to the fall in the rupee-franc cross-rate from 7 to 5 1/2 in 1928.

According to the French law, the salaries of the officials of the Metropolitan Cadre should be paid in terms of francs. Since the exchange was unsteady, and for mutual convenience, a former Governor of French India fixed a rupee system for their salaries. When the exchange rate suddenly dropped in 1928 the Judges' salaries were affected to considerable extent in terms of franc.

A similar application claiming Rs. 1,25,000 was made by some other Judges of French India some time ago. The then Minister for Colonies, to whom the matter was referred, upheld the appellants' claim and ordered the payment of the sum asked for. The present applicants quote this decision and ask the Government to indemnify them, as was done in the first case.

The present claim was also referred to the Colonial Commission when a member of the Commission M. Gnanon Ambroise, raised an objection on the ground that the application was time-barred.

The application will again be taken up at the next meeting of the Commission. Meanwhile M. Ambroise and M. Kumarin have been deputed by the Commission to investigate the matter and submit a report.—United Press.

TWO MURDERS IN MOGA VILLAGE

Disputes Over Small Debts End In Tragedy

LAHORE, Aug. 8. Two murders were committed in the tehsil of Moga early this week as a result, it is alleged, of disputes over small debts.

One S'kh jat of the village of Samadh Bhai owed a rupee to a cobbler of the same village for supplying the former with a pair of shoes. On the 5th instant the cobbler, who had been looking for the S'kh met him in the bazar and demanded payment.

The S'kh, it is alleged, all of a sudden attacked the cobbler with his lathi which resulted in the latter's death.

The assailant has been arrested. Yet another murder under similar circumstances is reported from the village of Phulwala, about 12 miles from Moga. It is stated that there was a longstanding dispute between two parties of S'khs over a paltry debt. Matters came to a head on the fourth instant when six members of one party fell upon two members of the rival party, killing one and seriously wounding the other.

Police are investigating.—A. P.

SALARY CUTS IN FRENCH INDIA

PONDICHERRY, Aug. 9. According to an official notification the ten per cent. general cut in salaries introduced in France on July 16 will also be introduced in French India from the date of the notification until further orders.

But as regards the personal salaries of officials and others fixed in terms of British India coinage, a three per cent. cut will be effected in the salaries of those who are receiving above Rs. 125 and below Rs. 150 per month.—United Press.



Mr. Justice Lort-Williams of the Calcutta High Court left for England on Saturday.

'HARROWING TALE'

Plight Of Village Singhani In Loharu State

NEW DELHI, Aug. 10.

Mr. Chhrajit Singh, President, Bhiwani Municipality, wires that 10 dead bodies and 9 wounded persons have so far been brought with refugees on camels from village Singhani in the Loharu State. Refugees relate harrowing tales of alleged excesses on helpless people including women and children.

It is alleged that a large number of persons have been killed and wounded and there is no arrangement for attending the dead and wounded. The Bhiwani Seva Samiti and public-spirited persons have organised help for refugees and the cremation of the dead.—United Press.

INDORE GANDHI PURSE COMMITTEE

Busy Collecting Funds To Complete Quota

INDORE, Aug. 10.

The local members of the Gandhi Purse Committee are doing their level best to complete the quota. Yesterday Seth Jamnadal Bajaj, Sjt. Manilal Kothari and M's. Sofia Somji interviewed the Senor Masaheb. Seth Jamnadal and Sjt. Kothari will interview His Highness the Maharaja Holkar to-day.

Seth Hiralal and Seth Lachand have contributed Rs. 1,500 and 1,000 respectively. It is expected that more money will be collected.

Miss Sofia will address three meetings in connection with the collection of funds this evening. Sjt. Manilal Kothari and Seth Dharmadhi Kanji will address a mass meeting later.—United Press.

DARBHANGA TOWN TO BE ELECTRIFIED

DARBHANGA, Aug. 9.

The town of Darbhanga is going to be electrified in the near future. It is understood that the Lahore Electric Supply Co. Ltd. has been granted licence by the Local Government to instal electricity in the town.—United Press.

Reverend Andrews arrived in Wardha on Friday and is staying at Maganwadi where he saw the Congress President.

Sheth Chhotalal, President of Patan City Municipality, has been selected as the President for the forthcoming Patan Taluka Library Conference.

MONSOON STRONG IN UPPER BURMA

Widespread Rain To Continue In Punjab

POONA, Aug. 10.

Monsoon is strong in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal and Bihar. Fairly widespread and locally heavy rainfalls have also occurred in the hill districts of West United Provinces and the Punjab but elsewhere monsoon remains weak. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar East United Provinces local in Upper Burma, West United Provinces, West Central India, West Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, North West Frontier Province and North Madras coast while a few falls have occurred in Orissa, Kashmir, Gujarat Konkan, Bombay Deccan, and Malabar.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Tavoy and Kyaukpadaung 4 inches each; Toungoo, Bhamo, and Myittha 3 each; Lashio 1 1/2, Amherst Diamond Island, Akyab 1 each; Cherrapunji 8; Dinajpur 5; Shillong, Chittagong and Gaya 3 each; Dhubri, Purnea, Patna and Darjiling 2 each; Barisal, Daltonganj, Berhampore and Dharbhanga 1 1/2 each; Saugor Island, Burdwan, Mymensingh and Bogra 1 each; Mussooree 3; Mukteswar, Pachmarhi and Dehra Dun 1 each; Sialkot and Simla 4 each; Dharampore and Dalhousie 3 each; and Muree 2.

FORECAST:—Rainfall will continue to be widespread in Burma, North-East India, East United Provinces, hills of West United Provinces and Punjab; extend and increase in Kashmir, North-West United Provinces, plains of the Punjab and West United Provinces, Central India and East Rajputana.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:

—Moderate to heavy rain will continue locally in Burma, Assam, Bengal and hills of West United Provinces and Punjab and extend in Kashmir during the next 24 hours.—A. P.

RAINFALL REPORT

The following table shows the rainfall during the 24 hours ending 8 a. m. to-day:—

	For the last 24 hours	From June to date	Total during same period last year
Colaba	0.03	52.63	59.56
St. George's Hospital	0.3	83.88	77.58
J. J. Hospital	0.14	64.97	65.54
Atunga	0.18	62.47	66.39
Departure from Normal	+5.12 in.		

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.
Summary of Meteorological Observations.

VILLAGER SHOT BY DESERTERS?

Frontier Government Offer Reward For Arrest Of Offenders

NATHIAGALI, August, 10.

Two Sikhs, rifled sepoys, are reported to have deserted from Abbottabad.

Yesterday night, according to a report, two armed Sikhs, presumably these deserters, shot and wounded at Darwesh, a suburb of Haripur, Muhammad Sarwar, a villager who accosted them. The offenders are still at large and the Frontier Government has offered a reward of Rs. 500 for their arrest.

Pursuit parties have already been organised.—A. P.

NOTORIOUS DACOIT ARRESTED

KARACHI, August 8.

The Ratadero police, acting on information, raided the house of a notorious dacoit and recovered from his possession arms and ammunition. It is stated that he is connected with several dacoities committed recently in Larkana and Dadu districts. He was under orders to report himself at the police station every day but as he lately failed to do so, police were on his track.

Enlisting the co-operation of zamindars, a police party made a surprise raid on his place of hiding and took him into custody in the early hours of the morning.—A. P.

Shrimati Amrit Kaur has been removed from Eden Hospital to Hotel Cecil for removal to Lahore for treatment.

tions during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 10-8-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .021 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.5 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.8 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 83.8 degrees 1.0 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 78.3 degrees 2.2 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 10-8-35.

At 8.7 a.m. local time (8.40 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.98 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.77 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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Time:—

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Extra Show also on WED-
NESDAY for Coconut Ho-
liday at 2-30 p.m.

PERSIAN TALKIE PERSIAN TALKIE SPECIAL SHOW

TO-DAY at 10-30 a.m.

KRISHNATONE'S MAIDEN
PERSIAN TALKIE

'Black Eyes'

Featuring:—
Miss F. J. VAZIRI & A. SPENTA.
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SHAMI & PAVRI

IRANIS & PARSIS and those who
know Persian language are cordi-
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The most outstanding personality
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SABITADEVI

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Silver King

You will
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the screen—

Mr. Motilal

Also

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Misses Mira, Kamla.
Prof. Banerji, etc.

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ZILLO—BABA VYAS—
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Director:—NANDLAL

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Daily: 5, 8, and 10-45 p.m.

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has Sung
in his grand epic—

Life
is a
Stage

and every human being
plays his own role ar-
ranged by Almighty-
Providence.

Loves!
Hates!!
Passions!
Miseries!

all in

**DEBKI
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Production

She was the Darling of
Capital—the Darling of
all India . . .

She drank wine of youth..

BUT

Did She find her heart's
desire?

Come to see
the baffling end in

LIFE is a
STAGE

Shortly
Coming
to **Roxy** Talkies
Queen's
Road.

See
Mrs.
DURGA
KHOTE

PLAY
the
Lady
in search of
true love &
peace!

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T-O NIGHT**

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MOHANSINH

Photography:
**HARIBHAI PATEL
& SADASHIV VYAS**

Audiography:
THAKOREBHAI PATEL

Music:
BADRIPRASAD

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Dance will please you.

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This Week**

Stars:—
**PUSHPA, GULAB,
DAR, SHUKLA,
MADHURIKA, SHAMI,
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FAKIR MOHMED, VADILAL
& BADRIPRASAD**

**LIKED & LOVED
BY ALL
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Dashing Girl

Running This Week

SHE fought!
and WON!!

But she was defeated in the
battle of LOVE.
Her heart was stolen by her
ENEMY!

KUMAR'S BRILLIANT PICTURE

DASHING GIRL

Starring:—
ASHRAF KHAN

A. R. KABULI; SHAKUNTALA, LAXMI, Etc.

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

INDIAN BOARD OF CRICKET CONTROL ON TRIAL

(By J. C. Maitra)

FRANK TARRANT'S FIFTEEN

The Board of Control for Cricket in India will meet to-day (Sunday) in this city to discuss several important questions. First of all, there is the Australian visit which has been looming large on the Indian horizon for a long time. After meeting several obstacles and setbacks Frank Tarrant, who has been deputed by the Maharaja of Patiala to negotiate with the Australian players and their Board of Control for terms and conditions, has at last secured the permission of the Australian Board to bring out the following fifteen players and the latter have consented to be members of the Patiala's Australian team:—

J. Ryder (Victoria), C. G. Macartney (New South Wales), H. L. Hendry (Victoria), H. S. B. Love (New South Wales), J. L. Ellis (Victoria), H. Ironmonger (Victoria), H. Alexander (Victoria), R. K. Oxenham (Queensland), L. E. Nagel (Victoria), R. Bryant (West Australia), R. Morrisby (Tasmania), T. W. Leather (Victoria), A. A. Allsop (Victoria), O. Wendell Bill (New South Wales) and Main.

DOUBTS ABOUT THEIR DRAWING CAPACITY.

It is reported that Ryder will skipper the team and Macartney will be the Vice-Captain. There are several names in the above list which were household words in the cricket world a few years ago. But they are long past their

best days and can hardly be expected to reach their former heights, even though their opponents in this country will not be of a very high level. There are several rising players in the team as well who are expected to reach Test match status in the near future.

Taken all together I have not the least hesitation to admit that they make a combination who are sure to put the strongest teams which India may field against them. To the most severe test and even rout them completely at times. Whether they will be a sufficiently big draw is another matter. Doubts have been expressed by many that in the absence of some of the great personalities who have been in the lime-light in recent Test Cricket, the matches will fail to rouse popular enthusiasm in a large measure. An important body like the Bengal and Assam Cricket Association has voiced the same feelings recently.

A QUESTION OF SELF-RESPECT

Apart from the question of attraction which may after all prove encouraging and profitable, I feel an utter sense of humiliation at the arrogant way the whole question has been treated by the Australian Board of Control. They discountenanced such a private tour from the start. Even when they signified their assent to it, they did not accord that cordial treatment which would make the tour a roaring success. Their unreasonable ban on players like Woodfull, Pons-

ford and Kippax is a clear proof of their unsympathetic attitude. Further restrictions and exacting conditions have made us feel all the time that we were asking for a favour which we did not deserve. It would have been far better if the Indian Board of Control had officially undertaken the negotiations and accepted or rejected the Australian conditions in a businesslike and honourable way. As it is, I am of opinion that the visit should be cancelled forthwith, and the Indian prestige be preserved. Will the Board of Control show that amount of courage?

PATIALA'S SPORTING SPIRIT

I yield to none in my admiration of the sporting spirit which prompted the Maharaja of Patiala to sponsor the Australian visit at a considerable financial risk. If the visit does not pay for itself, the consequent loss will fall on the Maharaja who has guaranteed all the expenses. On the other hand, if it is profitable, the profits will accrue to the provincial associations and the Board of Control. The clubs and gymkhanas in Bombay and other centres where the matches will be played, will also have a share in the profits, should they agree to shoulder in parts of the risk involved in the venture. Whether they undertake the responsibility or not, the Maharaja stands with the burden already accepted. The Board of Control has, therefore, temptation on the way. Because if the visit proves financially successful, it will have a surplus to

back the Indian tour to England next year. For this they may quietly pocket the insult and approve all the conditions laid down by the Australian Board of Control.

SQUANDERING OF PUBLIC MONEY

It is however doubtful if the profits which are expected by the Board of Control will really accrue to them. The fantastic items of expenditure which were incurred during the last M. C. C. visit are sufficient indication of their liberality with public money. There is little guarantee that more prudence and economy would be used in the present instance. If talks and terms are in any way an indication, it may be safely predicted that the surplus, if any at all, will be as meagre as it was on the last occasion of the M. C. C. visit.

VISIT NOT WORTH THE EXPENSE

The only argument which is in favour of the visit is the test and training which it will give to our players who may be selected for the England tour next year. But the enormous expense which the visit involves is hardly worth it. The Ranji Trophy Championship and the Bombay Quadrangular Tournaments would in a large measure serve the purpose. I hope the Indian Board of Control will not be led away by the promise of a big show which the Australian visit is likely to entail, but consider the question as a body of self-respecting and businesslike sportsmen.

'WESTWARD' BEATS 'ENDEAVOUR'

"Marina" Wins Jubilee Cup At Cowes

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Aug. 9.

At Cowes "Astra" having won the Jubilee Cup interest to-day was confined to the twelve-metre class Jubilee Cup which was won by Sir William Burton's "Marina." Similar cup for eight-metre yachts was won by "Saskia" owned jointly by Preston and Steele. "Westward" owned by A. F. B. Davis won the "J. Class" race over forty-two miles and beat "Endeavour" by a mile.

Corrected times of "Westward" were three hours 51 minutes and 14 seconds; "Endeavour" four hours and 39 seconds; "Shamrock" four hours, 5 minutes and 17 seconds; "Yankee" four hours 6 minutes and 22 seconds; "Astra" four hours, 5 minutes and 48 seconds; "Velsheda" four hours, 7 minutes and 33 seconds; "Britannia" with King aboard, four hours, 26 minutes and 41 seconds; "Candida" gave up the race.

INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR GOLF

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Aug. 9.

England, Scotland and Ireland tied for the International Amateur Golf Championship. Royal Lytham and St. Annes (England) needed only a draw with Scotland to-day to win the title outright but Scotland won eleven matches to one with three halved.

Indore, Aug. 10. It is understood that His Highness the Maharaja Holkar has appointed a Committee to inquire into the working of the Indore Municipality.

Important Meeting Of Cricket Board

Questions Of Australian Visit And Team For England To Be Discussed To-day

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Arrangements for to-morrow's meeting of the Cricket Board of Control in Bombay are complete. President Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan and several members representing various associations have arrived.

Several interesting and important questions in connection with the future of Indian cricket are expected to come up for discussion. The foremost question on to-morrow's agenda is the forthcoming visit of the Maharaja of Patiala's private Australian team. Another equally important item is the visit of the Indian team to England in 1936.

In this connection the Board is expected to appoint a selection committee which will select teams to play against the Australian tourists and the Indian team to England. The names of the Nawab of Bhopal, Prince Duleepsinhji and Dr. Kanga have been suggested to form the Selection Committee.

This meeting is also expected to appoint the Captain of the Indian team to tour England, who will lead the Indian XI against the Australians this year. Major Ricketts who acted as manager of the Indian team in England in 1932 and also the

M. C. C. in India in 1934 is likely to be appointed manager and will be assisted by Mr. S. Bhattacharjee who acted in the same capacity when the M. C. C. was in India last.

CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The agenda also includes the Cricket Championship of India (Ranji Trophy) for 1935-36 and the Inter-university Cricket Championship (Rohinton Baria Trophy) 1935-36.

Interesting discussion is also expected on the following items: (a) invitation to West Indies (b) private tours (c) concessions from railways (d) Jubilee tournament.

The following have arrived in Bombay to attend the meeting: the President, Secretary Z. R. Irani, Hon. Treasurer H. J. Rustomji (Northern India), K. S. Rangarao (Madras), Major Colyer (Army Sports), D. J. Jagus (Sind and Delhi and District), T. V. Talim (Maharashtra) and C. M. Diwan (Gujarat). Bengal and Assam will be represented by Horton. Rajputana by Lucas Southern Punjab being represented by Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan and it is anticipated remaining associations nominate local proxies.

Glamorgan Beat Sussex

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Sussex vs. Glamorgan: Glamorgan won by three wickets. Sussex 289 and 259 (John Langridge 77, James Langridge 55, Hughes 5 for 83). Glamorgan 384 and 166 for seven (Lavis batting 69, James Langridge 5 for 48).

Leicestershire vs. Yorkshire: Yorks won by ten wickets. Leicesters 274 and 130 (Bowes 66), Yorks 393 (Sutcliffe 212, Marlow 5 for 116) and 15 for no loss.

Somerset vs. Lancashire: Lancs won the first innings. Lancs 422 and 70 for 6. Somerset 216, followed on 307 (Mitchellins 131, Pollard 5 for 65).

Surrey vs. Middlesex: Middlesex won in the first innings. Surrey 393 and 347 for six (Fishlock 105, Gregory 71 batting, Holmes 91). Middlesex 536 (Owensmith 76, Brown 4 for 56).

Kent vs. Nottinghamshire: Notts won the first innings. Kent 333 and 226 for 7 (Woolley 53). Notts 433.—Reuter's Special.

Holmes' Hectic Hitting

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Holmes with hectic hitting made 42 runs in three overs off Human and proceeded to score 91 in 52 minutes including two sixes, one five and twelve fours.—Reuter's Special.

TINIEST RADIO SET?

Grisha Grinberg, a seventeen-year-old inventor of Vinnetsa, has built what is claimed to be the smallest radio receiving set in the world.

It is 2.5 in. high, 3-10 in. in diameter, and weighs one twentieth of an ounce. The reception is said to be perfect.

The World Of Finance

RANDOM JOTTINGS

(By Our Financial Correspondent)

In coming months the attention of the cotton trade will be diverted to the control of forward as well as ready business in Bombay.

A bill giving authority to the E. I. C. A. is likely to be introduced in the Bombay Council under the plea of unitary control. Those who have a feeling for the Indian cotton trade will support such a move. If the E. I. C. A. is anxious to get such a control, it has to prove itself deserving of such a privilege.

It was the Indian Central Cotton Committee which introduced the present system of trading in cotton with the establishment of the Clearing House giving equal rights to all members. But when the E. I. C. A. was established members were divided on the faulty system of panels, with the result that the overwhelming majority. The E. I. C. A. has failed to introduce most important and urgently needed changes in trading methods which alone can raise its dignity on the lines of New York and Liverpool Cotton Exchanges. The E. I. C. A. has successfully got over the Brokers' Association and in a year's time it will be in possession of the cotton trading ring in the Marwari Bazar. With a view to check extensive business on Indore basis of monthly settlement the Association has adopted monthly "teji-mandi" business but nothing has been done for small traders. The adoption of a fifty-bail contract has not solved the problem because there exists an overwhelming majority of small traders and cotton-growers who prefer a twenty-bail contract. Unless a separate ring with a twenty-bail contract is established it will be almost impossible for the E. I. C. A. to control the cotton trade. The Association has also to introduce many reforms such as the establishment

of bonded warehouses, blind surveys, fixing of trading hours, etc.

Cheap Money

There is ample supply of cheap money in the local market and all investors are now basing their investments on a basis of 3 per cent net, but some industrial shares are still on a basis of 5 per cent. Extensive speculation witnessed during the early part of the year is now followed by a period of declining prices. The overbought situation is greatly corrected and prices are again at attractive levels. Tata Steel shares are still promising while Cement and Hydro Electric shares are firmly held by investors. The market is free from weak speculative interest and conditions are healthy. As long as our industries are protected, there is no reason for any unfavourable development.

Extensive exports of gold has increased floating capital in the country but a portion of it is absorbed owing to higher prices of silver, securities and shares. At times it is becoming a difficult task to find any good employment for money and before the next crop season begins, there will be substantial improvement in share values. As a matter of fact some investors are eagerly awaiting conversion of some long period loans.

Dull Silver Markets

President Roosevelt has slowed down his silver buying and price-raising programme. This action has created considerable dullness

in silver markets both here and in China and general confidence is impaired. The Washington administration has erected tariff walls against the entry of foreign raw and manufactured goods in the States. But exports from America continue on a restricted scale and payments of these goods are to be made to the United States. These payments are balanced by imports of silver. Thus when the busy season of exports of raw cotton begins, the Washington administration will divert its attention to imports of silver. In the meantime the U. S. Treasury is buying all available silver in London at lower level. These imports of silver will also help to keep Dollar-Exchange ratio steady and when the time for stabilisation of currency comes, the U. S. A. with extensive holdings of gold and silver will be in a position to dictate her own terms of exchange ratio.

Rayon v. Cotton

Developments in organic chemistry are likely to play very important part in the future of the cotton textile industry and President Roosevelt is now facing serious difficulties in his price-raising programme. When we are confronted with the fact that cotton is 99 per cent alpha-cellulose, and the alpha-cellulose can be produced from wood pulp at a price far below the present cost of cotton production, there exists a threat to world price level which cannot be ignored. No one familiar with the marvel performed by scientific research will be inclined to minimize the

effect of the competition arising from the advent into the textile field of such products as rayon and other synthetic fibres. Temporarily this competition may produce price unsettlement but who can foretell that this gift of science may not ultimately be translated into a boon to mankind in the form of cheaper clothing and thus release millions and billions of acres of land for other productive uses?

Increased use of rayon is seen in every country and this industry is rapidly developing all over the world. Japan, Italy and England are greatly interested in the production of artificial silk which is supplying growing needs. This supply of artificial silk is bound to have material effect on the price-level of raw cotton.

Cement Merger

There is a thick rumour in business circles that Indian Cement manufacturing companies are to be merged under one control on the line of Hydro-Electric agencies. The scheme is ready and is now before several companies for consideration but there are various difficulties which are to be solved. The present agents have leases of different periods and shares of various concerns are quoted at different prices. Some companies have preference shares and all this needs careful consideration before a common agreement is arrived at. It is believed that difficulties will be solved in due course and consumers will be able to secure their supply for cement at uniform rates. Even railways will have to give some concession and economic distribution and savings of middle men profits will have material effect. The whole problem is economically sound and the unitary control will enable India to fight successfully foreign imports of cement.

Occasional Comments By N. J.

Maud Mason—(sounds nice)—a twelve-year-old English school girl—has in her innocent way earned a fame which might well be envied by cinema stars and society hostesses with their publicity agents. Her youthful composition on the occasion of the King's Jubilee written no doubt after much scratching of the head and chewing of the pen, led to some difference of opinion between her teacher and the school inspector. Maud, it appears, had given expression to her very justifiable, in juvenile, feeling that 'England is only a small country, but better than any other.' But what else could poor little Maud have written?—I wonder. The good inspector who objected to this as 'old fashioned imperialism' had evidently left his childhood a good many years behind him. With its very limited horizon a child is nothing if not intensely though innocently egoistical. No! it was not Maud who was guilty of a maudlin sentiment, but it was rather the inspector who evinced a very officious pacifism. And regarding the press which seized this trifling incident and made a first-class stunt of it, and the gentleman who raised this affair in the House of Commons and wasted more than an hour of its precious time—well, the less said about them the better. It was purely indulging in jingoism of a

very juvenile type. I only hope Maud remains unspoilt by all the publicity she has received.

FRACTION FAILURE

While Maud was made a heroine overnight, the very commendable grit shown by a Bombay student has gone all unrecognised. Keshav Talgiri, it appears, secured exactly 42.56 per cent of the total marks in the recent matriculation examination. He had, however, failed in English by three marks, and under a rule of the University he would have been declared successful had he earned a total of 43 per cent. Now poor Keshav naturally considered—and I entirely agree with him—that for all practical purposes 42.56 should be construed as 43 per cent and that he deserved to pass. The wise men of the University probably felt, however, that they would be lowering their lofty standard if they condoned the deficiency of a fraction, and in a spirit of high rectitude and exactitude and what not, they solemnly decided that 42.56 was not equal to 43 per cent and, therefore, condemned Keshav to failure! Aggrieved by this decision the student filed a suit against the University which was dismissed. Nothing daunted he went in appeal where also he fared no better, and the poor chap is a non-matric still. Even while rightly interpreting the law the way they did, their lordships themselves—I am sure—must have entertained a sneaking sympathy for the petitioner. One

feels more like commiserating with the defeated party than complimenting the successful. While law was on the University's side, justice remains with Keshav. Surely the heavens would not have tumbled down if the University, which is itself occasionally guilty of setting down a bloomer in question papers, would have condoned a deficiency of .44 per cent! The difference between 42.56 and 43 is the same as between Tweedledum and Tweedledee, and I for one would have respected my Alma Mater more, if it would have shown itself less as matter and more as 'mater' to the unlucky but very plucky Keshav Talgiri.

A BRAVE MAN

A certain headmaster who is retiring shortly has expressed a desire that a presentation which is being made to him on his retirement shall be a portrait bust of himself by Epstein. Now I should call this courage of a very high order indeed. With the controversy over the artist's latest sculptural creation 'Ecce Homo' (Behold the Man) still raging, the headmaster must be, indeed, a brave fellow to offer himself as a subject to that eccentric genius. For myself I have long been cogitating and ruminating over this Ecce Homo thing which is supposed—by the sculptor—to represent Christ. But though its thought has given me a nightmare once or twice, the cerebellum has yet been unable to appreciate the similarity.

So you see why I call the headmaster brave.

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NEW YORK COTTON 4 POINTS UP

Weather And Crop Prospects Improving

BULLION INACTIVE BUT WHEAT FIRM

BOMBAY, Aug. 10.

On Saturday cross-rates witnessed minor fluctuations.
N. Y. COTTON FAIRLY STEADY.

New York cotton displayed a fairly steady tone. However improving weather and crop prospects check bullish enterprise.
BULLION INACTIVE.

Bullion remained inactive with prices almost unchanged.
WHEAT FIRM BUT LINSEED EASY.

Wheat was firm on bullish crop report. Linseed was easy
Jute was weak.

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE FIRM.

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. Prices ruled firm in New York Stock Exchange.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

	New York, Aug. 10.
Previous closing	11.18
To-day's opening	11.25
Difference	+0.07
To-day's closing	11.22
Difference	+0.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1935.

	Liverpool, Aug. 10.
Previous closing	5.93
To-day's opening	6.01
Difference	+0.08
To-day's closing	6.03
Difference	+0.05

BROACH EXPECTATION
New April May Rs. 207

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug. 10.

With the Bearish Bureau report discounted the market displayed a fairly steady tone but the uncertainty with regard to the loan question and improving weather and crop prospects check bullish enterprise with the result that that market lacks inherent strength to stage any appreciable recovery. Trading in October commenced at 11.25 i.e. 7 points higher than previous closing. The market was fairly active on higher Liverpool advices and some local buying but in the absence of any initiative prices gave way on weekend liquidation with October finally closing at 11.22 with a rise of 4 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 10.

The following were the opening ranges:—
October (11.08/11.07) 11.26/11.25
December (11.00/11.00) 11.11/11.11
January (10.98/10.97/11.06/11.06)

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 10.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.
American October (5.96) 6.03
American December (5.85) 5.92
Egyptian October (7.69) 7.77
Egyptian November (7.70) 7.78

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Broach April May fluctuated between Rs. 207 and 207-12 at night. The rate at 9-40 p.m. was Rs. 207-8 with New York closing futures 4 points up. Broach old July-August was Rs. 24 higher.

His Highness the Maharajah of Rewa Bahadur has given his assent to the Rewa State Forest Act which comes into force immediately. The Act which is based on British India Enactment on the subject, repeals the old Rewa State Forest Act of 1927.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

	T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON	New York, Aug. 10.
Previous closing	4.96 5/8	
To-day's opening	4.96 3/4	
To-day's closing	4.96 3/4	

	T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK	London, Aug. 10.
Previous closing	4.96 11/16	
To-day's opening	4.96 11/16	
To-day's closing	4.96 13/16	
Difference	+0.00 1/8	

FRANC RATE

	London, Aug. 10.
Previous closing	74.94
To-day's opening	74.96
To-day's closing	74.94
Difference	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 10.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar 4.96 11/16 with hardly any important movements. The closing rate was 4.96 13/16.
Franc opened at 74.96 remaining practically stationary due to lack of speculative interest.
The closing rate was 74.94.

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 10.

	The market was steady.
Spot	30 3/16d.
Forward	30 1/4d 30 1/4d

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 10.

Gold per ounce (£7-0-5 1/2) £7-0-5

DISCOUNTS

London, Aug. 10.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.
6 months (3/4 to 7/8 per cent) 3/4 to 7/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Aug. 10.

	3-30 p.m.
London on Bombay (1/6 1/8) 1/6 1/8	
Paris on Bombay (5.65 7/8) 5.65 7/8	
New York on Bombay (37.50) 37.50	
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 5/8) 0.93 5/8	
London on Shanghai (1-5 15/16) 1-5 7/8	
London on Milan (60.37) 60.46	
London on Kobe (1-2 5/32) 1-2 5/32	

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 69/15, 70/1 and 70/5. The market was moderately active on some scattered purchases but in the absence of encouraging news from abroad the demand was slow and prices moved in a narrow margin and closed steady at Rs. 69/13, 70/0 and 70/6.
Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/11/3, 34/11/6 and 34/12/6. With foreign exchanges not showing any wide movements there was very little interest in to-day's proceedings while later prices suffered a slight setback on the lack of support. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/10/3, 34/11 and 34/12/3.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug. 10.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with October at 63 and December 62 1/2. Traders displayed more interest following encouraging foreign advices and fairly good business was reported.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 10.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 0.92. Prices improved on commission house buying and covering influenced by bullish Government crop report.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug. 10.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£228 buyers £231 sellers. Weak) closed.
Linseed (£15 1/2 buyers £15 9/16 sellers Barely steady) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£35 3/8 £35 1/2) closed.
Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-9) 0-9
Indian Pekoe higher (1-7) 1-7
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-8

SILVER CABLE.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

The following cable information was received from London to-night.

(1) "America bought. India bought and sold. China sold. Market quietly steady."

JUTE

August September New Crop. (£18 1/8 sellers) £17 7/8 paid and seller.
Dunlop August (£22 1/2) £22 1/2
Lightning August (£20 1/2) £20 1/2

RUBBER.

Spot (5 3/4 buyer) closed
Forward (3 7/8 paid and buyers) closed.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay August September (£11 15/16 sellers) £11 15/16 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta August September (£11 11/16 sellers) £11 11/16 sellers.
Linseed La Plata August (£9 1/2 sellers) £9 1/2 sellers.
Groundnut Coromandal September (£14 11/16 sellers) £14 5/8 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

September Delivery.
(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

	Bombay, Aug. 10.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6 10 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 10 9
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	6 10 6
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 10 6
Rates at 6 p.m.	6 10 9
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	6 11 0
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	6 10 3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

	Bombay, Aug. 10.
	Rs a. p.
Wheat September	4 9 6
Wheat May	4 8 3
Linseed September	6 10 9
Linseed May	6 15 6

The tone was steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 10.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug. 10.

The following were the opening rates:—
General Motor (dol 42 5/8) dol 45
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 16 7/8) dol 17 1/4
U S Steel Common (dol 42 1/8) dol 43 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 100) dol 100 7/8

JUTE SHARES

UNCHANGED

Coals Steady And Teas Neglected

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

Jutes ruled practically at about yesterday's prices and business reported was on a moderate scale. Coals were steady. Only a solitary deal in Hurriladih was put through at Rs. 18-12. Teas were neglected. Miscellaneous was featureless. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 per cent Paper 87 1/2; 3-1/2 per cent Paper 94 1/2; 3-1/2 per cent Loan 1947/50 104; 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 118 1/2.

Bank:—Reserve Bank 130.

Railways:—Bukhtiarpur Bihar Light 66 c div.

Cottons:—New Victoria ordy. 1/6; pref. 5.

Coal:—Hurriladih 18/12.

Jutes:—Anglo India 461; Baly ordy. 206 small lot; Pref. 139; Belvedere 380; Barnagore 150; Fort William 306; Howrah 534; Hukumchand 132; Kamarhatti 556; Lansdowne 150 National 234; New Central Pref. 146; Reliance 74.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corp'n. 7/1; Patna Elec. 17/12; Rawalpindi Elec. 21/4. cum. rights; Burn & Co., 6 per cent pref. 115; Indian Iron and Steel 7/5; Indian Galvanizing 6/6; Marshall and Sons 12; Titagur Paper ordy. 22/14; India General Navigation ordy. 104; Port Shipping 16/2.

Rubber:—Lunas S1 87-12.

Sugars:—Balmore 13/10; Cawnpore ordy. 33/12; New Savan 10/14 small lot; Rohtas 11/12.—A. P.

GOLD EXPORTS FROM INDIA

Bar gold of the value of Rs. 57,91,597 was exported from Bombay for Europe and America during the week ended Saturday, August 10.

The P and O mail steamer 'Rawalpindi', which sailed for London on Saturday, carried three consignments with the following description:—London, Rs. 17,64,167; London optional Amsterdam, Paris or New York, Rs. 16,84,032 and New York via London, Rs. 23,43,398.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 237,87,54,719.

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BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 10.
Following quiet but steady New York advices, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 206/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 207/8 on short covering. Later on there was long liquidation and prices eased off to Rs. 206/12. The general feeling is uncertain and there is more disposition to sell on advances.

Liverpool market was due to open at unchanged prices but opened firm at a rise of 3 points. The local market was steady and Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 207/4. Liverpool market closed at a rise of 5 points. The local market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A.	231
Broach A/M.	207
Oomra D/J.	188/8
Bengal D/J.	135

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, August 10	
Extra	
Sprine Sup Fine FG Good	
M G—	
Bengal U P	147 142 138 135
Punjab	147 142 138 135
Rajputana	149 144 140 137
Oomra No. 3	207 204 200 196
C P No. 1	223 220 216 212
C P No. 2	214 211 207 203
Broach No. 2	238 235 231 226
Punjab-Ame	259 256 252 247
Surat	310 307 303 298
Rajpala	310 307 303 298
Narsari	315 312 308 303

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, August 10	
Bengal Superfine	152/153
Bengal Fine	145/147
Bengal F G	141/142
Sindh-Punjab Fine	145/147
Sindh-Punjab F G	141/142
Wardha-Hingt	216/211
Nagpur/Savner	212/213
Pandhurna	200/201
Yeotmal	200/201
Arvi	198/199
Ellichpur	196/197
Berar	194/195
Khamgaon	196/197
Mulkapur	192/193
Khandesh	192/193
Jalna/Sailu	192/193
Burwah/Sanavad	195/196
Broach Fine	236/237
Punjab/American	241/246
Punjab/American mix	246/251
Cambodia	306/316
Miraj/Sangli	256/261
Compta Good	261/271
Bagalkot	256/261
Kampala	341
Busoga	339
Finja	331
Manza	321
New Manza	316

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, August 10

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	...	253,991
Central India	...	109,808
Barsi and Nagar	...	108,692
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	46,802
Berar	...	403,467
Central Provinces	...	96,627
Total Oomras	...	1,019,387
Dholera	248	195,200
N. W. Provinces	...	35,127
Rajputana	...	50,790
Sindh-Punjab	63	331,168
Broach	104	131,953
Coompta and Dharwar	...	92,528
Western-Northern	157	73,371
Coccanada	...	435
Tinnevely and Cam-	211	83,714
bodia	...	2,644
Persian	...	74,754
American	...	74,754
Egyptian and African	2,466	375,625
Comilla, Burma and	...	1,155
other sorts	...	1,155
Total	3,249	2,467,821

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 8th Aug

In full-pressed bales

Yesterday.

This year.

Europe

425

404,429

Japan and China

484

1,143,464

Coast Ports

...

30,655

Up-country by Rail

...

280,951

Afloat in harbour

...

...

for Europe, China

...

11,656

and Japan

...

...

Total

909

1,871,155

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 8	
September	0.90 1/8c
December	0.91 3/4c
May	0.93 1/4c

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 10

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 94/12/9
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 94/13/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 107/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 107/9
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/15
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 118

PAY FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 107/3
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 118/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/1

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1951/54 New Loan 97/8
3 per cent 1941 101/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 103/12
4 per cent 1943 107
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 114/4
5 per cent 1939/44 108/10
5 per cent 1940/43 109/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/8

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 104/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 103/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 114/0
6 per cent M Deb 1954 127/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 127/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 94/14 and declined to Rs. 94/12. The market was dull.

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, August 10.

The local Share Bazar was closed to-day for forward business on account of settlement. In the cash section there was keen demand for Katni Dfids., which recorded a big rise on reports of merger of Cement concerns. Government Securities were quiet and 3-1/2 p. c. Paper was quoted at Rs. 94-13.

Katni Dfids	2,200 0
Okha	280 0
Gwalior	130 0
United Cement	126 4
Ahd. Electric	157 8
Andhra P.	1,390 0
Tram	82 12
Karachi Elec.	218 12
Surat Elec.	195 0
Tata Hydro P.	140 10
Tata Power P.	1,422 8
Burma New	105 0
Bombay Steam	296 4
Bombay Uganda	61 0
B. B. Petrol	3-0-6
Tata Steel 1st P.	177 8
Tata Steel 2nd P.	150 0

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—
October 115 December 106 January 105
March 102 May 102 at Cross Rate 4.96 5/8

Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1936 207 Liverpool May 1936 5.80 Rs. 45 1/2 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 1936 207 New York May 10.94 Rs. 38 at Cross Rate 4.96 5/8

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 8th August 1,918 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 2,464,572 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,435,394 bales
Plus 29,178 bales

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Aug. 9.
Ready Javas Rs. 13-9-6.
S. S. Subedar Rs. 2-13-9.
Shipment July Rs. 3-13-9.
Shipment Aug-Sept Rs. 3-13-3.
Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 3-13-3.
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 3-14.
Kesar Rs. 14-4.
Saraya Rs. 13-9-0.
Java Spot F 3.75.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug. 8	
October	61 1/2d
December	60 5/8d
March	60 5/8d

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Aug. 8	
September	2.33 + 04
December	2.52 + 01
March	2.66 + 02
May	2.11 + 22

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 10.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Aug Nov.

Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Dec-Mar.

Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 April-June

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8

Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 to Jan

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Feb-Apr

NEW YORK—

B C Rate T T 270

Banks selling T T 268

Banks buying T T 265 1/4

PARIS—

Banks selling D D 563

Banks buying D D 573

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 55

JAV A—

Banks selling D D 54 3/4

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 78 1/4

Banks buying T T 78

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 141

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 100 1/4

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 156

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 90 3/4

CROSS RATES—

New York/London 4.96 5/8 9th inst.

Hongkong/London 2/1 7/16 10th inst.

Shanghai/London 1/5 7/8 10th instant

Japan/London 1/2 11/64 10th instant

Java/London 7.30 10th instant

London/Paris 74.94 9th instant

London/Belgium 29.89 9th instant

London/Switzerland 15.17 9th instant

London/Italy 60 40 9th instant

London/Berlin 12.29 9th instant

London/Stockholm 19.39 3/8 9th inst.

London/New York 4.96 11/16 9th inst.

London/Amsterdam 7.33 1/4 9th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £7-0-6 8th instant £7-0-5 1/2 9th instant

Silver London ready 30 3/16 8th inst.

Silver London forward 30 1/4 8th inst.

Silver New York ready 68 8th instant

68 9th instant

London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent

8th instant 5/8 per cent 9th instant

London discounts 6 mos 7/8 per cent

8th instant 7/8 per cent 9th instant

Reserve Bank rate 3 1/2 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1 1/2 per cent

3 mos 1 1/2 per cent

6 mos 1 1/2 per cent

Tone: Very easy.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, August 9

Broach J/A opening 230; highest 231

3/4; lowest 230; closing 230

Broach A/M 1936 opening 207; highest

207 1/4; lowest 205 1/2; closing 205 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 187 1/2; highest

188 1/2; lowest 186 3/4; closing 187 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 194 1/2; highest

194 1/2; lowest 194; closing 194

Tejmandi for Broach A/May 1936

(31-3-36) Rs. 23 3/4

Tejmandi for Broach Settlement (21-

8-35) Rs. 4 3/4

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 10.

The local Silver market was steady to-day on improved buying influenced by reports of steady buying by America in the London market. There were rumours of exports of Silver from Bombay. The market opened at Rs. 70/ and advanced to Rs. 70/6. The Gold market was fairly steady.

London prices were unchanged to-day and quotations in the local market were as under:—

Ready Silver	70 1 0
Shravan Delivery	70 2 0
Bhadarva Delivery	70 7 0
Ready Gold	34 11 0
Shravan Delivery	34 11 0
Dhadarva Delivery	34 12 0

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, August 9

August	67.90-10
September	67.76-24
December	68.55-30

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug. 9

Messrs. Bativala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	8
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	35
Amer Forn Power Com	7
Amer Forn Power Gold D	75
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	39
Electric Bond Common	16
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	65
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	74
Consolidated Gas	31 1/2
Columbia Gas	10
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd A	32
United Corporation	5 1/2
American Tel and Tel	135
Western Union Telg	49 1/4
Radio Corporation	7
Chesapeake and Ohio	46
New York Central	21 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	15
Erie R R	20
Pennsylvania R R	38
Union Pacific R R	102
Great North Pfd	20
National Distillers	26
Hiram Walker	29
Western Electric Inst	18
Goodyear Tyre	20
Allis Chalmers	27
Bendix Aviation	19
Amr Water Works 6 per cent Pfd	78
United Gas and Light	3
Budd Mfg	4 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	37
United States Steel	43
American Smelting	44
Noranda Mines	38
Int Nickel of Canada	29 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	17
Kennecott-Copper	21
Cerro de Pasco Copper	58
International Harvester	33
Ford Motors of Canada A	28
General Motor	44 3/4

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

EAST: Partly cloudy. Possibly show-

ers

CENTRAL: Partly scattered showers

WEST: Partly scattered showers.

General Electric	30
St. Oil of N J	47
Mid Con Petroleum	30
Atlantic Refining	24
Socony	11 1/2
Plymouth Oil	9
American Radiator	17
Eaton Mfg	22
Chase Bank	32 1/2
National City Bank	29 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	415
General Foods	37
National Dairy	15 1/2
Du Pont de Nemours	110
Int Tel and Tel	11 1/2
Sperry Corp	12
Mesta Machine	31
Sonotone	2
New Y N Heaven and Hartford	12
Amr Locomotive	17
U S Rubber	14
Market very strong and active. Rails doing considerably better.	
Total business 2 1/4 million	

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL

Bombay, Aug. 10

London market—	
Standard Copper Cash (buyers)	231-17-5
Standard Copper Cash (sellers)	231-18-9
Standard Copper 3 months	232-5-0
Electrolytic copper	235-10-0
New York market—	
Blue Eagle 9 cents	
non-Blue Eagle 7 5/8 cents	
Bombay market—	
Yellow Metal Sheets 35	
Copper Sheets 30	
Copper Ashs Rs 35-8	

U. S. WHEAT CROP

"JEALOUSY"

'Tug-of-War Between Govt. And Co-op. Movement Re: Supervision'

MR. J. M. MEHTA'S PLAIN-SPEAKING

The present position of the democratic institution like the co-operative movement in India, under the tutelage of officials—a contradiction in terms—was lucidly explained by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, in his address before the second Fort Co-operative Conference, held at Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial Building, on Saturday.

Summarising the results of the movement after a generation, the speaker said that its future advance on the possibility of the Government adopting comprehensive schemes of free and compulsory primary education and debt redemption.

Without them, the speaker added, rural co-operative credit showed little potentialities of growth and that it might even deteriorate.

Taking the case of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, he said that it had been in existence for nearly 20 years, and the value of its work had received statutory recognition.

"VERITABLE TUG-OF-WAR"

There was no doubt of its representative character and yet to-day, the speaker observed, Government almost seemed to be jealous of that body and there was a veritable tug-of-war between the Institute and the Government about the supervision of the movement.

The speaker also referred to the dwindling grants made by the Government to the Institute, the strained relationship between the registering authority and the Departmental staff, the reactionary recommendations of the Supervising Committee and the interference of the Government in conducting the work of the representative movement.

He suggested at the end, as a panacea, the undertaking of the work of amelioration of the various evils of faking of food, rife in the city, which he said the Bombay Municipality was unable to deal with.

Prof. H. L. Kaji, in his inaugural address, spoke on the rapid expansion of the rural movement. Rural primaries were assisted by central financing institutions, and further assisted by apex organisations. They perceived the need for further expansion along non-credit lines and evolved, though haltingly and slowly, co-operative societies for the marketing of agricultural produce.

Mr. Madhavlal M. Bhat, speaking on the need of Co-operative Tea-Club, said that there should be a Club or several clubs in that area, where co-operators could be brought together.

RESOLUTIONS.

Several resolutions urging the Government to reduce the scale of audit fees charged to co-operative societies, the maintenance of "status quo" as far as the societies were concerned without designing to deprive them of their privileges, under the Civil Procedure Code, the desirability of organising a general Tea Recreation Club on co-operative lines, and welcoming the proposed inauguration of the Land Mortgages Bank, were adopted at the Conference.

The resolution drawing the attention of the Government to the crying need of the Housing Societies was also adopted.

Yet another resolution for the appointment of a Committee to report and draw up a scheme in organising Milk and Ghee Supply Societies in the City of Bombay.

With a vote of thanks to the President, the Conference dispersed, after light refreshments.

Proposed Cement Merger SHAHABAD COMPANY TO OPPOSE?

("CHRONICLE" SPECIAL.)

The "Chronicle" understands that a group headed by "Shahabad" Cement Company is strongly opposing the move for a Cement Merger proposed to be set on foot very shortly.

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" reporter one of the Directors of the "Shahabad" company said: "Shahabad is certainly going to oppose the move," but he stopped at that and did not wish to make any statement at that stage.

It is understood that this opposition is backed by some other cement companies.

The merger move, it may be recalled, is initiated to reduce overhead and railway transit charges borne by the several companies outside Bombay in the course of transporting cement.

Some time ago there was a flutter in the cement market and prices of shares assumed hardening tendency, as soon as the report of the move went round.

Mr. F. E. Dinshaw Explains Details Of Scheme To Katni Shareholders

An authoritative statement that it was proposed to amalgamate the various cement companies operating in India into one company, was made by Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, who has been taking a prominent part in the negotiations for the merger, at the twenty-third ordinary general meeting of the Katni Cement and Industrial Co. Ltd. held in Bombay on Friday evening. Sir Jehangir Boman-Behram presided.

Mr. Dinshaw declared that most of the cement companies were in favour of the merger, which, if it materialised, would prove of great advantage to the companies, resulting in economies to the extent of Rs. 25 lakhs in railway freight and other charges.

Mr. Dinshaw said that each company was to transfer its works to the new company at a price of Rs. 60 per ton of rated capacity. By "rated capacity" he meant the capacity assigned to each company under the agreement with the Cement Marketing Co. of India Ltd. The new company was to pay this price in its fully paid shares. In addition to this, each company was to contribute towards the working capital of the new company at the rate of Rs. 10 per ton of rated capacity, for which also the new company was to issue fully paid shares.

FULLY PAID SHARES.

On the above basis, the Katni would get fully paid shares in the new company amounting to Rs. 60,90,000. The question whether the Katni Co. should be wound up was a matter which would rest with the shareholders. In case it was decided to wind up the company, the distribution would have

to be on some such basis as the following:—

The first and second preference shareholders would have to be paid not merely Rs. 100 per share but the present value of the shares having regard to the rate of dividend which they carried and the current rate of interest on this class of security. According to him, on each first preference share a sum of about Rs. 140 might be expected and on each second preference share about Rs. 150; similarly the value of ordinary and deferred shares would have to be fixed, at, he thought, about Rs. 150 and Rs. 70 respectively.

After paying off the capital at some such rate as the above, the surplus would be distributed 40 per cent. to ordinary shareholders and 60 per cent. to the deferred shareholders.

RS. 25 LAKHS SAVING.

He said that the investments of the company were sufficient to pay off the first and second preference shares in full. He further said that a limited company would become the managing agents of the new company, in which the present managing agents would be interested, and they would be paid commission at the rate of 10 per cent. on the net profit. In his opinion, the merger would be of great advantage to the companies and would mean a saving of about Rs. 25 lakhs in railway freight and otherwise.

The audited accounts for the year ended March 31, 1935, which were adopted, showed that the company made a profit of Rs. 7,05,716 during the year after providing for income-tax and super-tax but without providing for depreciation. With the Rs. 15,906, brought forward from the previous year's account, the total came to Rs. 7,21,622. Deducting therefrom the "ad-interim" dividends paid for the half year ended September 30, 1934, the balance which remained for disposal was Rs. 5,83,137.

After setting apart sums for depreciation on machinery and reserve, the following dividends for the second half of the year ended March 31, 1935, were declared.

Rs. 3-8 per share on first preference shares subject to income-tax and surcharge, Rs. 3-8 per share on second preference shares free of income-tax, Rs. 10 per share dividend and Rs. 2 bonus on ordinary shares.

A dividend of Rs. 83-8-9 and a bonus of Rs. 18-6-3 for the year ended March 31, 1935, was declared on deferred shares.

The chairman said that the general consumption of cement was on the increase, and the company had sold about 4,500 tons more than the previous year and the production had also increased by 5,600 tons.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau were re-elected directors.

Fund, are given below:—

The following gentlemen subscribed Rs. 5,000 each: Nawabzada Haji Mohammad Rafiullah Khan Bahadur; Fakhrul Mulk Nawabzada Major Saeeduzafar Khan Bahadur; Yaminul Mulk Nawabzada Major Fashiduzzafar Khan Bahadur.

H. H. the Eegam of Junagarh donated Rs. 1,000.

Rs. 500 were received from each of the following:—Begum Sahiba Showkat Maha; Ali Martabat, Motamid-us-Sultan, Rao Bahadur Raja Oudh Narain Bisariya; Dr. Sir Ross Masood; Ali Kadir, Mr. Shuaib Quraishi; Ali Qadr, Mushirul Mulk, Qazi Ali Haider Abbasi; Raja Jagannath Singh; Raja Daboi Sahai; Anwer Jahan Begum Sahiba; Lt.-Col. Dr. S. A. Rehman; Lt.-Col. Azizul Mulk Sardar Iqbal Mohammad Khan Bahadur.

EUROPEANS FALL IN LINE?

Join Indians In Fiji In Opposing Nominations To Legislature

(From Our Correspondent)

ETAWAH, Aug. 9.

Information has been received in the office of the Local Indian Colonial Association from Fiji islands that a meeting of Indian residents in Fiji was held on June 15 under the auspices of the Indian Association Mr. John Grant presiding in which a resolution was passed opposing the proposed changes to be made effective in Fiji with regard to the election to the Legislative Council by placing the nomination system instead of the election system so far prevalent.

In the speeches that were made in support of the resolution it was made clear that not only Indians but Europeans are also opposed to the proposed changes and that petitions are being prepared in all districts of the islands for submission to the Secretary of State for Colonies in London and that Europeans are signing them in large numbers.

GANDHIJI INTER-PRETS POONA PACT

Mr. Gavai And C. P. Delimitation Committee

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

Mr. G. A. Gavai, M. L. C. (Depressed Classes) had recently an interview with Gandhiji at Wardha, when he explained the interpretation of the Poona Pact and the view taken by the members of the C. P. Delimitation Committee on the question of primary elections.

Gandhiji has now written to Mr. Gavai elucidating the point beyond doubt.

"I have gone through the interesting document left by you with me. This is my opinion.

"All rules must be interpreted so as to advance their purpose, in this case, the interests of the Harijans. Therefore election of four is not obligatory, but if there are more than four candidates, four have to be elected by the college. Withdrawals are certainly permissible at any stage. Any candidate of the Harijan class has the right of becoming a candidate for the general election. If the electoral college is considered a burden, Harijans can any day by practically unanimous agreement forego the privilege. Such a provision is made in the Pact itself."

Gandhiji has also made clear that this can not be in any way regarded as a legal opinion. "It is that of one who had a hand in promoting the pact"—A. P.

BAN ON AMRITSAR PRESS WITHDRAWN

AMRITSAR, Aug. 9.

The order which was served on the printers, publishers and editors of the local newspapers by the District Magistrate under section 144 Cr. P.C. directing them not to publish anything concerning Gurdwara Shah'd Ganj without obtaining permission in writing from him, has been withdrawn.

It may be mentioned that the order was to remain in force for two months but taking into consideration the definite improvements in the situation at Lahore the District Magistrate has thought it fit to withdraw the same earlier. —United Press.

ALLEGED BLACKMAIL.

BOMEAY, Saturday.

Haji Noormohamed Kazi, proprietor of Korimi Press, filed a complaint before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bomeay, charging Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan with blackmail, to-day. The Magistrate issued a bailable warrant.

MEDICAL RELIEF FOR WOMEN

Bhopal Raises One Lakh For Extension

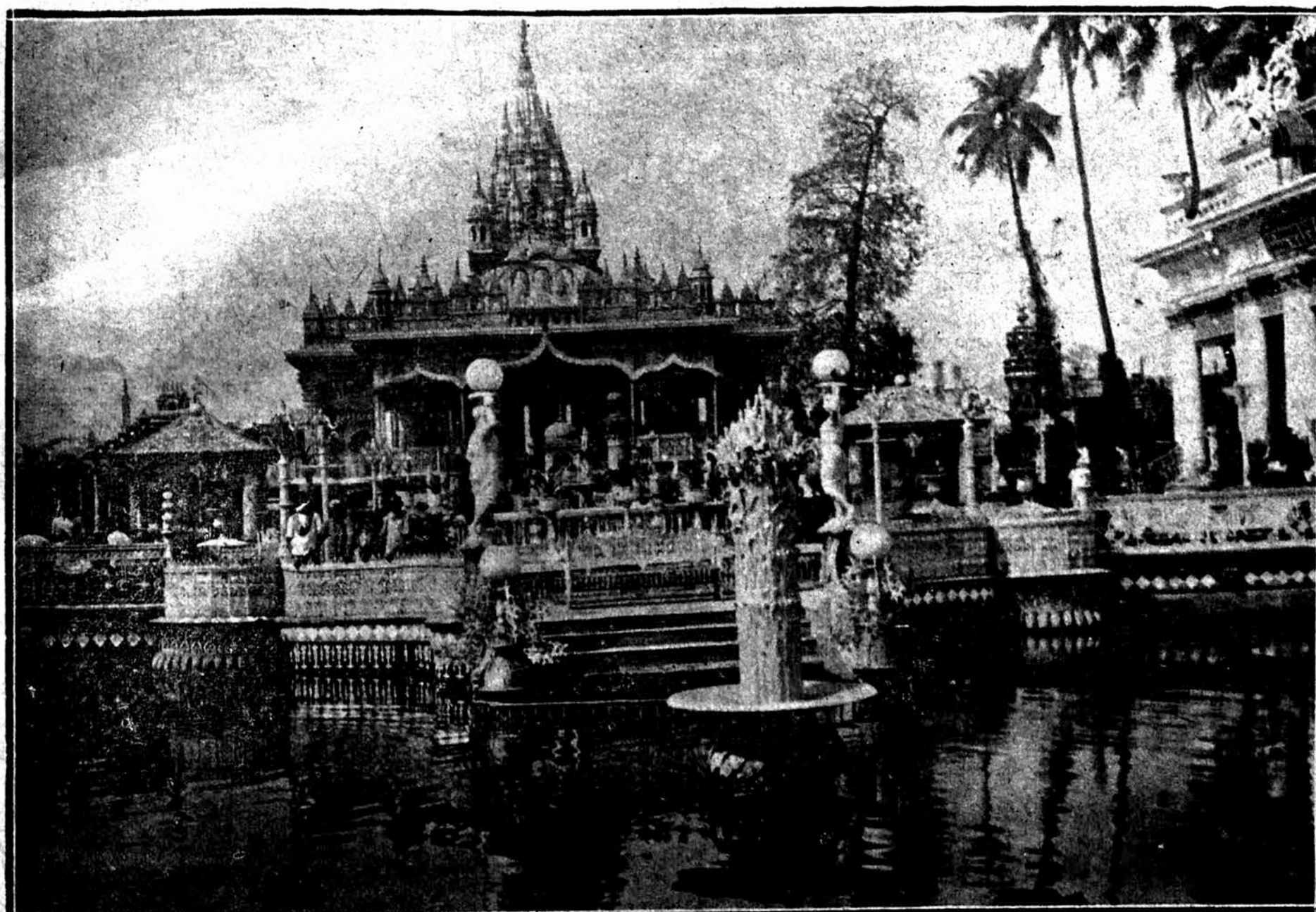
(From A Correspondent).

BHOPAL, (By Mail).

Over and above the donation of Rs. 25,000 contributed by His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal to the Central Jubilee Fund, the State officials and the general public of Bhopal have raised a separate fund totalling to about Rs. 1,10,000. The whole of this amount will be utilised for the extension of existing medical relief of women in the State in commemoration of the King's Silver Jubilee.

The names of those who have subscribed liberally to the above

A BEAUTY SPOT IN CITY OF PALACES



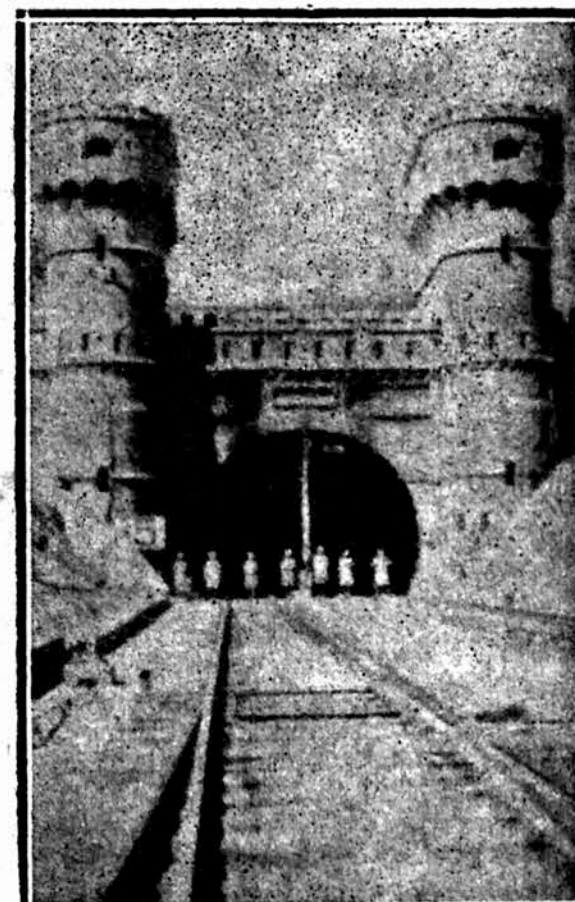
The Jain Temple at Calcutta, which is one of the noted sights of that "City of Palaces."
(Photo by: P. K. Shah).



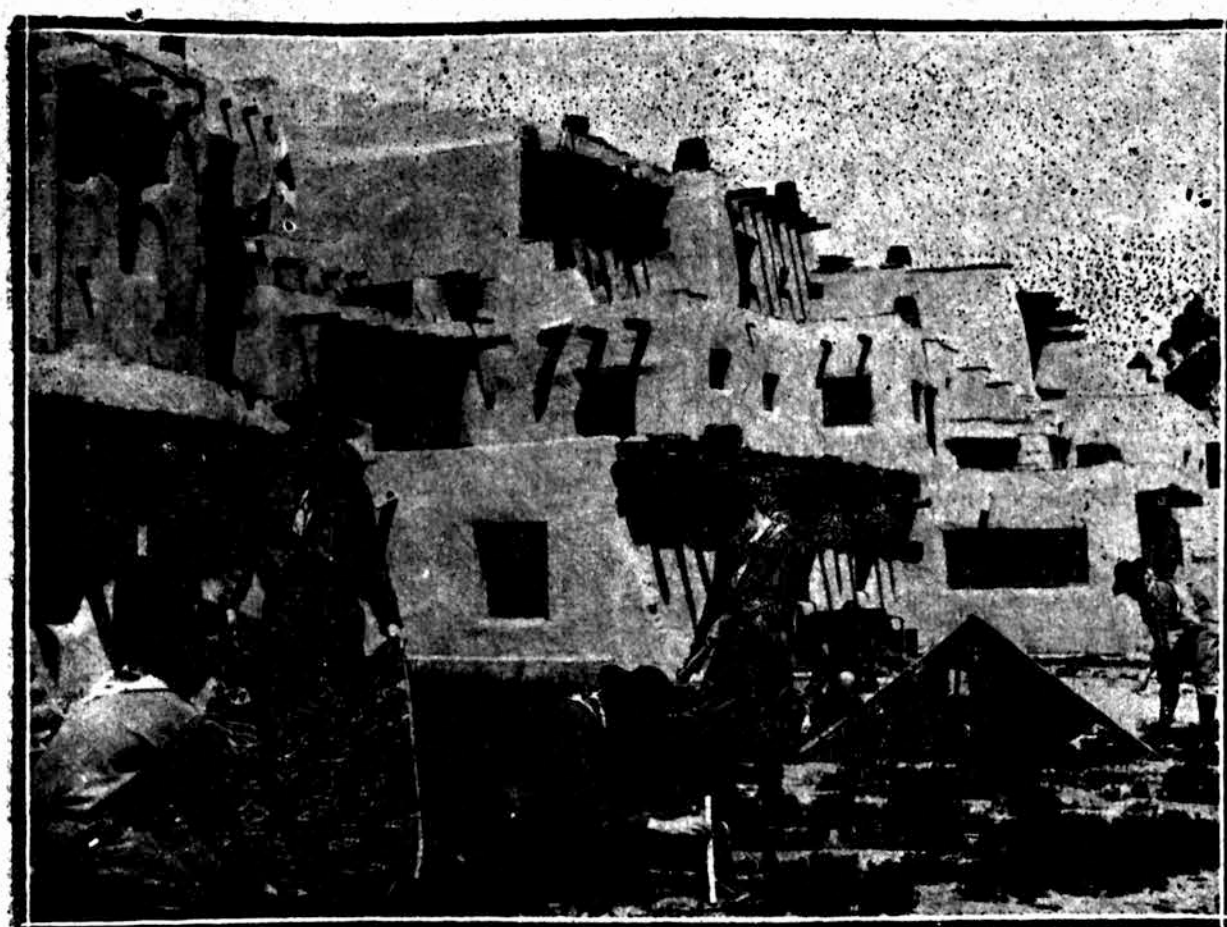
Princesses Tere and Danush, nieces of King Zog of Albania, have nearly completed a year's schooling at Heatherfield School, Ascot, and will be leaving England shortly for their Summer Holiday in Albania.



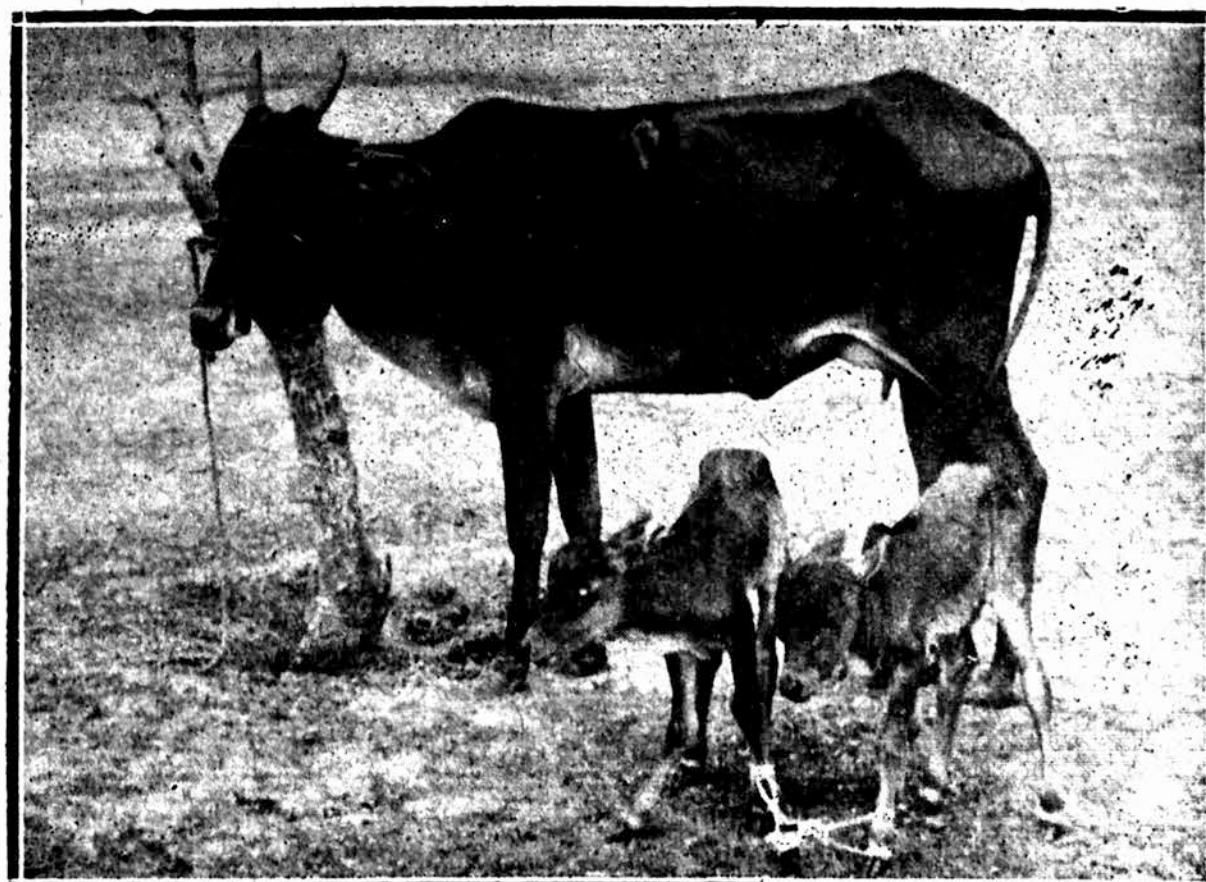
The autonomous Jewish province of Birobijan in Far Eastern Siberia, forming part of the U. S. S. R.: Jewish settlers have come from the western and south-western districts of the Soviet Union, from America, Germany, Argentine and other countries to the deserted and impenetrable Siberian forests to build up a new life entirely different from the life of the old miserable Jewish townlets.



East Portal of the Khojak Tunnel, the longest railway tunnel in India. Situated between Snelabagh Station and Chaman on the Indus Valley Railway, it is 12,870 ft. or slightly less than 2-1/2 miles long.

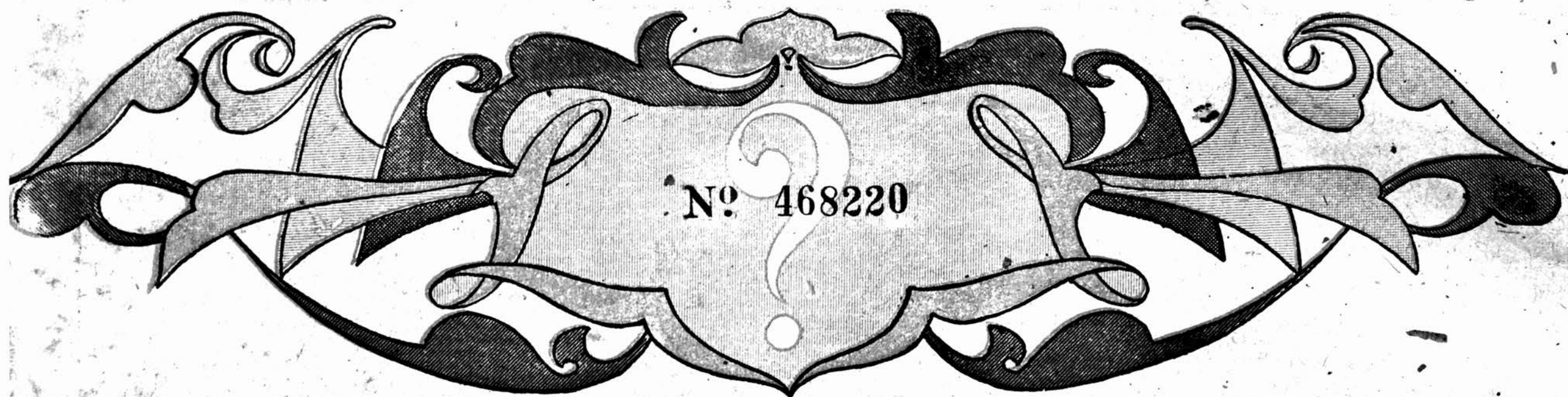


Boy-Scouts are taking active part in the California Pacific International Exposition at San Diego. Photo shows them engaged in scouting practice at the Red Indian Village of the Fair.



This Cow, which was brought to the Veterinary Hospital at Bellary for treatment last month, presented its owner with twin calves.

LUCKY NUMBER



Sunday Chronicle Lucky Number Scheme

37
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July
Lucky
Numbers
See
(Page 29)

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Lucky Number Scheme

Each copy issued during the current month will bear a number on the last cover page. Thirty-seven of these Numbers have been selected by us and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1	copy at	Rs. 100	
2	copies at	" 50	each
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10	"	" 10	"
20	"	" 5	"
Total Rs. 500			

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